The New-York Times.

VOL. XVII......NO. 5105. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1868. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Stringent Measures in Regard to the French Press Dreaded.

Terrible Suffering of Shipwrecked Sailors.

Opening of the Japanese Ports of Hiogo and Osaka.

FRANCE.

The Opposition to the Press Bill Regretted by the Liberal Newspapers.

PARIS, Monday, Feb. 3.

The journals of this city generally deplore the tone and tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif on the bill for the regulation of the press. They think that the opposition to the measure will cause its withdrawal by the Government, and fear that the final result will be the extinction of whatever liberty the press of the country may still possess.

AUSTRIA.

Appointment to the Presidency of the Upper Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Monday, Feb. 3.

Prince Joseph Colloredo Mannsfeld has been appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, and has also been placed at the head of the Supreme Court of Justice in Vienna.

SPAIN.

Disaster at Sea—Sufferings of Shipwrecked Sailors.

GIBRALTAR, Monday, Feb. 3.

The Captain and two sailors of the crew of the schooner *Moses Waring*, which foundered at sea, were rescued on the 18th ult. by the bark *Minnie Gordon*, and brought to this port. They had been seven days without food, and to sustain life were obliged to resort to the flesh of the mate, who had died of exhaustion. When picked up the men were hardly able to move or speak, but they are now recovering.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Loss of Life and Property by the Recent Gale.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The gale which passed over England on Saturday last was very destructive to life and property. In this city and in Liverpool chimneys and signs were blown down and houses unroofed. Many people were struck by falling objects, and seriously injured, and in some instances killed outright.

JAPAN.

Opening of the Ports of Hiogo and Osaka.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3.

Dispatches from Japan, *via* Hong Kong, have been received here, which announce that the ports of Hiogo and Osaka were, at the beginning of the year, thrown open to foreigners, in accordance with the convention made with the Commissioners of the Foreign Powers.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, N. C., Monday, Feb. 3.

The Constitutional Convention was engaged most of the session to-day in discussion of the ordinance in favor of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Road, providing for the State's endorsement of $1,000,000 in bonds, and the canceling and destroying of $1,500,000 of the mortgage of $4,000,000 authorized by the General Assembly of 1866 and 1867. After a lengthy consideration the ordinance passed.

South Carolina Convention.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Feb. 3.

In the Constitutional Convention to-day Mr. Rainey (colored) offered a resolution declaring to the people of South Carolina, and the world, that the Convention has no lands at its disposal; that no confiscation act has been passed by Congress, and in the belief of the members of the Convention never will be; and that the only way for the landless to obtain land is by purchase.

A white delegate offered a resolution that an investment of the funds of the estates of infants and married women in Confederate or State securities, by administrators or executors, may be recovered in lawful money. The resolution was referred.

A bitter discussion followed on an ordinance invalidating the contracts based on slave labor.

The tone of the Convention is growing more conservative.

The Mississippi Convention.

JACKSON, Miss., Monday, Feb. 3.

In the Convention to-day the Printing Committee submitted a new report of the compensation to be allowed to the official printer. One clause reads as follows: "For advertising and publishing the official proceedings in the *State Journal*, Vicksburg *Republican* and Meridian *Chronicle*, 75 cents per square for the first insertion and 25 cents per square for each subsequent insertion." The report was ordered to be printed.

The Committee on Education submitted a report providing for the public school fund, a general superintendent of education, and a superintendent for each county. Which was ordered to be printed.

A resolution was adopted requiring the Convention tax collectors to take Convention scrip in payment for the special tax.

A resolution was offered providing that if the Convention remains in session forty-five days, the *per diem* should stop after that time. Pending which the Convention adjourned.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, Feb. 3.

In the Reconstruction Convention here to-day three sections of the ordinance on the Executive Department were adopted. The Governor is to serve four years and not be eligible for a succeeding term. He shall be thirty years old, a citizen of the United States twenty years, and a citizen of Virginia five years.

The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 3.

Th Georgia Reconstruction Convention to-day discussed the Relief question without coming to a vote.

Mr. C. C. Richardson, one of the extreme Radical delegates in the Georgia Convention, was shot and dangerously wounded to-night by a Radical politician of this city.

The Arkansas Convention.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Feb. 3.

A special dispatch from Little Rock to the *Appeal*, says the Convention met to-day and adjourned until Wednesday to hold a caucus and give the Committee on the Constitution time to arrange its phraseology with the view of bringing the Convention to an early close.

The Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 3.

In the Convention to-day the Committee on Contingent Expenses reported that bills for printing to the amount of $28,000 had been presented. The rules were suspended for consideration of the bills for expenditures reported from that Committee.

The Convention anticipates an adjournment *sine die* on Saturday next.

Destructive Fire at Knoxville, Tenn.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 3.

This city was visited with a destructive conflagration last night. The block on the southwest corner of Main and Gay streets was burned from the corner to the Franklin House on Main street, and back to the old Paxton property on Gay-street. The loss is very heavy, and the insurance only $17,000, as follows: Home, of New-Haven, $8,000; Phœnix, $3,000; Hartford, $4,000, both of Hartford, and Southern, of Nashville, $2,000.

Crime in Memphis—Shooting and Stabbing Affrays—A Court Under Guard of Soldiers.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Monday, Feb. 3.

A policeman named Johnson was shot in the shoulder on Saturday night while attempting to separate two men who were fighting in a saloon on De Soto-street.

Anne Melrose, a notorious prostitute, was stabbed very severely in a bagnio on Washington-street, the same night, by Joe Luxton, and her recovery is doubtful. Jealousy is the supposed cause.

Ned Blackburn shot and killed Butler Phillips, in an alley between Commerce and Winchester streets, this morning. Both are freedmen, and nothing is known in regard to the cause.

Eli Guthrie, a freedman, shot on the corner of Cansey and Linden-streets, this morning, policeman Smeat, who was attempting to arrest him for robbery.

Great excitement was caused in the Criminal Court this morning, during the trial of the proprietors of the *Avalanche* for contempt of Court, by the appearance of a squad of soldiers under Lieut. Hunter of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, who reported to Judge Hunter, and were by his orders stationed about the court-room. Several of the attorneys protested against the proceedings, and Duncan K. McKray left Court saying he would never practice in it under such circumstances. The troops were subsequently withdrawn by order of Gen. Granger, and the Court adjourned until to-morrow, when the decision will be known.

Delegates to the Syracuse Convention.

NORWICH, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 3.

The Chenango delegates to the Syracuse Convention are L. R. Hitchcock, N. P. Hitchcock and Alexander White. They were unanimously instructed to vote for Grant and Fenton delegates to the Chicago Convention.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 3.

The following Republican delegates were elected to the Syracuse Convention from the First and Second Districts of Steuben County, respectively: First District—Messrs. A. A. Van Orsdale, J. H. Butler and J. J. Reynolds. Second District—Messrs. C. Cole, G. T. Harrower and Dr. Robinson.

Resolutions were passed in the First District in favor of Grant for the Presidency and Fenton for the Vice-Presidency.

An Order from Gen. Meade Relative to Newspapers.

ATLANTA, Ga., Monday, Feb. 3.

Gen. Meade has issued an order modifying Gen. Pope's order, as follows:

First.—All papers, except such as threaten an appointee or officer with violence or future prosecution, are to be allowed to receive advertisements, State or municipal laws and ordinances.

Second.—Where there is but one paper in a county, it may receive such advertisements irrespective of its policy.

Third.—All military and civil officers, registrars and persons in military employ in the Third Military District are to see this order enforced. Opposition to reconstruction, when conducted in a legitimate manner, is not to be considered an offence.

Registration in Texas—The Revised Lists.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 3.

The revision of the Registration Lists of Texas ended on the 31st ult. Gen. Hancock has ordered the publication of the revised lists in the county papers, and in the form of handbills, to be distributed and posted in the most conspicuous places. The expenses of the printing and distribution are to be paid from the Reconstruction fund. It is said that Gen. Hancock has been petitioned to extend the time for the revision, but refused on the ground that the time provided by law had expired, and the publication will prevent fraud.

Arrival of the Steamer Wyoming at Boston.

BOSTON, Mass., Monday, Feb. 3.

The United States steamship *Wyoming*, Lieut.-Commander Carpenter, arrived here to-day from Hong Kong, *via* the Cape of Good Hope and St. Thomas. She left at the Cape of Good Hope, Dec. 17, the steamer, *Warrior*, from New-York for Shanghai.

Burning of the Steamer Sherman at Evansville, Ind.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 3.

The steamer *Sherman*, from New-Orleans for Cincinnati, was destroyed by fire at Evansville, Ind., yesterday morning. She had previously discharged most of her cargo, which consisted of valuable groceries. No lives were lost. The books and money were saved. The *Sherman* was owned at Pittsburg, and insured in Cincinnati offices for $20,000.

The Savannah Military Commission.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Monday, Feb. 3.

The Military Commission arrived here to-day to investigate the charges against the Mayor, and commenced the examination of witnesses with closed doors, and none of the proceeding are known outside.

Extending Time for Taxes.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 3.

The law for extending the time for the collection of taxes was signed by the Governor to-day, and must be complied with by renewing collectors' bonds in fifteen days from this day.

Escape from Jail in Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 3.

Eighteen prisoners escaped from jail at St. Joseph, Mo., on Saturday, by overpowering the keepers. During the *melée* Horace Fish, a brother of the Sheriff, was killed, and one of the prisoners was severely wounded.

First Appearance in Havana of Mme. Ristori.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 3.

Ristori, at her first appearance, had an immense audience, and was called out five times.

The Belgian Outward Bound.

PORTLAND, Me., Monday, Feb. 3.

The steamship *Belgian*, Capt. Graham, sailed for Liverpool at 3 o'clock yesterday (Sunday) morning.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The ships *Lizzie Oakford*, *Washington* and *Kinnehaha*, reported wrecked in a San Francisco dispatch, were owned in Boston and heavily insured in State-street.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Messrs. Willey and Fessenden presented petitions of officers of the late army praying that they be paid the increased compensation due them from May, 1864, to the close of the war. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Fessenden presented resolutions of the Maine Legislature in regard to the taxation of the National Banks. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cameron presented a memorial in regard to the right of American citizens abroad, praying the removal of Charles Francis Adams, minister to England. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of members of the Peace Society, praying the appointment of commissioners to go to Alaska to examine into the condition of the Indians. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a memorial and resolution of the Legislature of Kansas in regard to opening public lands, formerly Indian reservations, to settlement. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Mayer presented resolutions of the citizens of Nebraska in regard to the rights of American citizens abroad. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Thayer said the state of public feeling made it advisable, in his opinion, that the Government should take some action on this subject. It would gain the Government more respect to protect its citizens abroad than to purchase earthquakes.

Mr. Wilson presented the petition of army officers praying for an increase of pay, &c.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. Sherman, from the Committee on Finance, reported favorably on the House bill in regard to the taxation of the shareholders of National Banks. Mr. Sherman explained that it provided for the taxation of shares where the bank is located, even though belonging to non-residents.

The bill was passed.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Indian Department. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill to incorporate the Washington and Georgetown Canal and Sewerage Company. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to provide for the gradual reduction of the army of the United States, and to discontinue unnecessary grades. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Pomeroy introduced a bill granting land and aid to a railroad from Fort Scott, in Kansas, to Santa Fé, New-Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill requiring persons applying to Congress for extension or renewal of patents to give public notice thereof.

Mr. Wilson called up a joint resolution placing certain troops in Missouri on an equal footing with others as to bounty, which was passed.

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury as to the amount paid for rent of public stores in the City of New-York, and also whether, in his judgment, more suitable locations could not be obtained for warehouses at a large saving of expense. Adopted.

Mr. Cole offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether any, and if any, what further legislation is necessary to secure to emigrants from foreign countries a greater degree of safety, comfort, health, protection in morals and better treatment generally than is secured them by the existing laws; also in what particulars such necessary provisions of law should be made applicable alike to sailing vessels and to steamships, to vessels and to emigrants from other than European ports; also whether the existing laws apply equally to steerage passengers on voyage both to and from the United States, and if not, what additional legislation is advisable in this respect.

Mr. Nye introduced a bill to promote the efficiency of the Indian Department by the appointment of two Superintending Agents of Indian Affairs, one for the section west and the other for the section east of the Rocky Mountains, who are to exercise general supervision over the Indian tribes, inspect their condition and management, and make reports thereon to the Secretary of the Interior, at compensations of $4,000 and $3,500 respectively, and traveling expenses. They are authorized to examine books and papers of subordinate agents, and shall be furnished escorts when necessary. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for a general reduction of the military forces, to discontinue certain unnecessary grades, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

It provides that second lieutenants shall be appointed only from the Military Academy, that the grade of regimental commissary in cavalry regiments shall be abolished as vacancies occur, and that each regiment shall have but one veterinary surgeon. The grades of regimental commissary sergeant and regimental hospital steward are also abolished, and the number of corporals in each company of infantry, artillery and cavalry reduced to four. Such non-commissioned officers to have the privilege of an honorable discharge, if they so elect, in preference to remaining in other grades. Fourteen of the bands authorized by the act of July 28, 1866, are to be discharged, but in this number the band of the Military Academy shall not be included. It is further provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the discharge of any commissioned officer.

Mr. Willey introduced a bill requiring all persons applying to Congress for extension and renewal of patents to give public notice thereof for four weeks in a newspaper of Washington, and in one published in the State where such invention or discovery is most extensively used.

THE RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the supplementary Reconstruction bill was taken up.

Mr. Ferry, after briefly reviewing the progress of the debate thus far, said he would address himself mainly to meeting the charges that the reconstruction policy is without warrant in the Constitution, though upon those who made it was thrown the burden of proof; because to-day the reconstruction laws are the laws of the land; life in the South was secure, and order was preserved. He went on to say that the opposition to these measures was based on a denial of the national character of the American Republic. The fathers of the Republic had, because of the jealousy existing at the formation of the Constitution, left open this question of nationality. Jefferson, in 1799, promulgated doctrines evidently based on the denial of the nationality of the Republic, and for sixty years a contest was carried on, ending in the tumult of civil war. If this war had settled anything it had settled that the people had determined that this should ever be one nation. The people had gone into the war for the purpose of establishing that this Union was not a mere congeries of sovereignties and henceforth no man could be bold enough to deny the unity and nationality of the Republic. The sovereignty was exercised primarily through suffrage and the right of suffrage in the individual was derived from his participation in the sovereignty of the Republic. If that participation was lost, suffrage and all that flowed from it was lost. It was a sovereignty of each over all, and of all over each, qualified by electors in the Southern States by their own act in adopting new Constitutions, abdicating the sovereignty which was a part of the copartnership of the National Sovereignty. That act did not affect the sovereignty of the rest of the Republic, which, of course, retained such sovereignty until it chose to share it with the former. He read from Vattel to illustrate the conditions that then caused the expression of opinion that civil war breaks all the bonds of government and leaves the parties to it in the same predicament as though they were two separate nations. He then commented upon the doctrine of "once a State always a State," claiming that it contained a dangerous fallacy, which, if true, would leave no security against future rebellion except consideration on the part of the vanquished. The only right rebels had was, as has been justly said, clemency. The rights of the victors were to establish peace and justice, and secure the future safety. By this criterion the Reconstruction laws were to be judged. He said history could not furnish an instance of such clemency as was displayed in them, and referred to the conduct of other nations at the end of civil wars. Life, liberty and property had been secured to the late rebels. The reconstruction laws had been characterized as oppressive, because enforced by military power. The victorious sovereignty could work out its will in no other way. The military force was but a handful—not a tenth part in each State of the number of constables there before the war—and they were kept there to secure the execution of the laws, which were habitually violated. These Reconstruction laws had been condemned as unconstitutional, on the ground that they had disfranchised from 50,000 to 300,000. He denied that they had disfranchised anybody. The rebels, as he had shown, had simply abdicated all their rights, and Congress had enfranchised 500,000 white men as well as the blacks. Was there injustice in that? He implored Senators to pay heed to the lesson of history, and see how aristocracies treated their rebellious subjects. Referring to negro enfranchisement, he said, when he looked at a man he looked upon him as a human being clothed with all the rights of such. He would not retort the charge of Senators that the Republican Party was merely trying to further party interests. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had sufficiently demonstrated the fallacy of the establishment of the charge of negro supremacy, but he quoted Gov. Brown against it, also. If Mr. Hendricks had learned nothing from the logic of events, Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, had. He said, in quoting from that gentleman, referring to the claim that the negroes were not qualified for suffrage, it had been demonstrated during the debate that justice could not be established without that suffrage, and he claimed that the nation was unsafe without it. The cause of war was not that the black men were slaves, but because that system led inevitably to the establishment of an oligarchy capable, by unity of interest, of exercising great power in the Government. That oligarchy had controlled suffrage in its own interest and had finally nearly struck down the Democratic life of the nation, forbidding the people to come here even by petition on a particular subject. It had been inevitable that it should come into collision with the Democracy of the North; and when that power had overthrown it on a hundred battle-fields, the Senator from Wisconsin, by his own amendment, sought to reëstablish that oligarchy. Changing the basis of an institution did not change its character, and that amendment would replace the power in their hands. He feared that the Democratic Party were willing to form another unholy aliance with that oligarchy, but the country could not consent to the overthrow of the great interests of labor. It would adhere to democracy—not the bastard article of this day, but that which found its best expression in the Declaration of Independence. The national safety in the future demanded a homogeneous citizenship. He asserted that no people had ever made so much progress in educating themselves as had the negroes since the war, despite the burning of their schoolhouses by his Democratic friends, and argued that they had proved themselves fitted for enfranchisement. If these things were so, why could there not be peace? Why did the Senator from Wisconsin (Doolittle) endeavor to restore the oligarchy which had created the war? Why did the Senator from Maryland (Johnson) charge that the country was in danger from the measures of Congress when he had voted for the reconstruction policy, in order to restore peace, as he said, to his distracted country?

Mr. Johnson said in voting then, he had been convinced that that measure was better calculated than others likely to be introduced to aid the progress of the country, and bring peace to the South; and that would be the final measure on the subject; but he had always believed, and so stated when he gave the vote in question, that that measure was not consistent with the Constitution of the United States. He thought no Senator had a right to stand up on his own convictions of constitutional duty when such a course would result in still greater injury to the country. He still entertained those feelings, desiring that the country should be restored to its former healthful and peaceful condition; and there was nothing he would not do now as then to bring about that result. While he regretted that the Senator should think there was any inconsistency in his action that did not change his conviction or belief, he deemed that the country is at peace. Those who had declared that the measure for which he first voted was to be a final one, had been mistaken. Finding as they supposed that the South would not accept it, they had considered it necessary to adopt other measures, in his opinion more objectionable, and, if possible, more absolutely in conflict with the Constitution than the one for which he had voted; but, notwithstanding that, if he could be morally convinced that if these measures were adopted the South would in a short time be restored to the condition in which it was before the war commenced, that they would terminate what he believed to be, however honest, a persecution on the part of Congress toward the South, he would vote for those measures now; but he could not feel that such would be the case. Mr. Ferry continued, saying that the Senator had voted for the original measure, yielding his own convictions for the sake of his suffering country, and now, when nothing new had been adopted—when all that had been done since, was merely explanatory in its character—that Senator had arrayed himself with the enemies of the system of reconstruction. He reminded that Senator that the measures to which he had alluded and for which Congress and the Republican party had been condemned, were as yet only proposed, and had not been adopted; and so long as they were not adopted, it was unwise to condemn a party or Congress for them. Did the Senator expect the South to be restored in a day, or a month, or six months? The machinery required adequate time to bring back these States into the exercise of their full rights, and the work had gone on well. Why then add to the popular clamor? Was Congress not the mouthpiece of the Sovereignty? Their successors would carry out the will of the people if it changed. The Senator said "Bring back the South." He wanted to say to Maryland and Kentucky and other States "Come and help us!" They would then establish the nation on a strong basis. The South was coming back, clothed in the garments of freedom, and the ships of the North would go down there, not in the errand of war, but of peace. He closed by a hopeful picture of the future, when he said the voice of the people would indeed be the voice of God.

Mr. Stewart then obtained the floor. He quoted a letter from the President to Gov. Sharkey of the 15th of August, 1865, at the time the Mississippi Convention was called, to show that at that day the President and his present supporters considered there was some danger to be guarded against. What danger was it? Was it not even at that early day a suggestion that rebel rule was endangered? Mr. Stewart then proceeded to argue the identity of feeling and sentiment of peace Democrats and Secessionists. He cited an opinion of Chief-Justice Marshall to show that there was authority under the Constitution to coerce the rebelling States, and said that both the Democratic Party and the rebels of the South had denied any such authority, and constantly appealed to the Constitution in opposition to all war measures. He claimed that no one had ever questioned the assertion that civil governments did not exist in the Southern States at the end of the rebellion, and said such governments could only be organized by the people under the supervision of Congress. Missouri and Nebraska were admitted under enabling acts prescribing certain conditions, and Congress had not then usurped power, nor had it in passing the Reconstruction acts, which also imposed certain conditions. He said the letters of the Secretary of State to the Provisional Governors in 1865 were justifiable if considered as advisory only; but the attempt of the President to maintain the State Governments afterwards set up, was in defiance of law and of the will of the people. He denied that the President or his supporters could truly say the feeling of the country had changed, and claimed the recent Congressional election in Ohio showed undiminished adherence to the policy of the Republican Party. The Senator paid a tribute to the moral sentiment and influence of New-England, and also to the States of the Great West. The Democratic Party wished to count the negro in apportioning representation, but refused to give him suffrage, which, he said, was to consider him a brute 364 days of the year, but to set him upon his legs, and make him a man when the census-taker came round. Mr. Seward claimed the Democratic Party and rebels opposed the Constitutional Amendment, because they wished to deny the negro civil rights and repudiate the National and pay the rebel debt, and to allow the leaders of the rebellion and perpetrators of outrages to go unpunished. He said the estimate of the number disfranchised by the Reconstruction acts, made by the Senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Buckalew) was immensely exaggerated, and stated that he believed it no higher than 20,000. To show the constitutionality of the legislation of Congress, he read extracts from the *Federalist* in relation to the clause guaranteeing a republican form of Government. He said the Constitutional Amendment was a part of the Constitution, and negroes were consequently citizens, who were, therefore, entitled to suffrage as such; and quoted again from the *Federalist* the opinion that the disfranchisement of any large class of citizens was contrary to a republican form of government. Of that question, Congress alone could judge. It would be absurd to say that the rule of the minority could be a republican form of government; and if the majority was unfit to be intrusted with power, then it was the duty of Congress to so declare, and to govern them by military force or otherwise. He denied the truth of the assertion of Mr. Johnson that the North had one constitution for itself and another for the South, and claimed that the North had done its whole duty toward the South. Replying to the remarks of Mr. Hendricks in regard to Congress having committed itself to a certain policy, he said Congress had not thereby pledged itself to continue an experiment that had once failed—such as the Missouri Compromise. He asked if the Democratic party intended to adhere to its policy formerly avowed, admitting the right of secession, &c. He said Congress had discovered that the State Governments, which the President desired to perpetuate, were constructed of the charred fragments of rebellion, thought once to have been consumed by the war. He read extracts from the speech of Mr. Pendleton, advising a peaceful separation, and said the Democrats would probably nominate this man for President, who had so completely expressed their views. Referring to the plea for conciliation, he said the loyal men and soldiers of the North must now be conciliated; guarantees that their work will not be undone must be exacted, and the glorious work so well commenced be finished. He also closed with the pleasing anticipations of the time to come; whereupon Mr. Williams secured the floor, and, on motion of Mr. Hendricks, at 4 o'clock the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker proceeded, as the business in order during the morning hour on Monday, to the call of States for bills and joint resolutions for reference.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Under the call bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read twice and referred, as follows:

By Mr. Blaine—To amend the law in relation to promotion in the navy. Which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Peters—A resolution of the Legislature of Maine in reference to taxing National Bank stock. Which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also a resolution in reference to naturalized citizens, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Poland—For the enforcement of contracts payable in coin. Which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Van Aernam—For the completion of the improvements in Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y. Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Kelsey—To authorize the building of a military and postal railroad from Washington to New-York. Which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

By Mr. Robinson—On the subject of the Naturalization laws. Which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

It provides that any alien may become a citizen on application to any law court of record in any of the States or Territories, on taking the usual oath, &c.

By Mr. Koontz—For dredging part of the channel of the Potomac River by convict labor. Which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. Welker—To regulate the construction of private buildings in Washington City. Which was referred to the same Committee.

By Mr. Williams, of Indiana—To authorize an issue of $140,000,000 of legal tender notes, to supply the deficiency in the currency, caused by the cancellation of legal tender and compound interest notes. Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Boutwell—Relating to the public debt and the payment of interest thereon. Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Buckland—To repeal Section 5 of the act of Dec. 31, 1792, concerning the registering and recording of ships and vessels. Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, to regulate the National currency. Which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Shanks—For the appointment of a commission to ascertain the losses of the loyal Choctaws and Chickasaws, and other loyal persons. Which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. Cullom—In reference to the pay and bounty of soldiers enlisting for a specified term of service, and honorably discharged before the expiration of their term of service, their discharge stating that they were discharged at the expiration of their term of service. Which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Pile—Amendatory of the Act of July 6, 1866, relative to bridging the Mississippi River. Which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Newcomb—For the removal of the National Capital to St. Louis, Missouri. Which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. Anderson—In relation to the claims of colored soldiers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Ferry—Making appropriations for improving the harbors in Michigan, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Loughridge—To regulate the charges of express companies, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Also, in relation to the taxation of United States notes, national currency, &c., for State and municipal purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Jenckes—To establish a Department of Justice, which was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

The bill provides for the Secretary to be the head of the Law Department; for an Attorney-General, a Solicitor-General, and an assistant for each; abolishes the offices of assistants to the departments, and forbids the employment of special counsel by heads of departments except where the whole force of the Law Department is inefficient. The Solicitor of the Court of Claims is also placed within the department.

Also concerning American citizenship and the protection due to American citizens in foreign States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The bill is intended as a substitute for that now before the House.

It declares the rights of expatriation and naturalization as part of the public law of the United States, and requires the Executive Department to afford such protection as may be within its power to all American citizens transacting lawful business in all parts of the world, and to report at once to Congress any case where such rights may be interfered with or denied in any foreign country, in order that the government may intervene with effect.

It also provides that American citizenship may be lost by naturalization in any foreign country, taking service under a foreign government, or leaving the country without intent to return. It excepts from the protection of government persons who expatriate themselves who commit crimes in foreign countries, who have been abroad five years without paying taxes annually in the United States, who enter into the service of any belligerent contrary to the neutrality laws, who return to their native countries with intent to resume domicile there, who shall have deserted from actual service in the army or navy in a foreign state, or who have emigrated to avoid a conscription already ordered.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The call of States for bills being completed, the Speaker proceeded to the next business in order, to the call of States for resolutions.

Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War to transmit copies of all correspondence between him and the Executive limiting his authority as Secretary of War to issue orders, and all correspondence between him and the General-in-Chief on the same subject, and all correspondence that may have been furnished him, between the President and the General-in-Chief, relating to the disobeying by the General of any orders of the War Department.

The resolution was adopted.

ORDERS IN THE MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The call for resolutions being concluded the House proceeded to dispose of the resolutions heretofore offered and lying over under the rule, as follows:

The resolution of Mr. Brooks, of New-York, calling on the Secretary of War for copies of all general orders promulgated by the several Commanders of the five military districts or "Pentarchies" at the South.

Mr. Blaine remarked that the resolution was most disrespectful in its terms, and moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. Brooks asked for the yeas and nays on that motion.

Mr. Blaine said he had no objection to the resolution if the offensive expression "Pentarchies" were omitted.

Mr. Brooks admitted that "Pentarchies" was rather a hard word, and said he would strike it out.

Mr. Eldridge wanted to know how the word was any worse than the fact.

Mr. Blaine withdrew his motion, and the resolution of Mr. Brooks being modified in the respect indicated, it was adopted.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

By Mr. Pile—A resolution offered Dec. 6, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report whether, since July last, any national banks have changed their securities held in the Treasury to secure the circulation of Government deposits, and requiring him to make no further changes in the funded securities by payment or otherwise, except of interest, until further legislation or order of Congress.

Mr. Butler spoke in support and explanation of the resolution, charging the Secretary of the Treasury with increasing the expenses of the Government by permitting the change of Seven-thirties currency interest into six per cent. gold interest bearing bonds.

Mr. Blaine remarked that the seven-thirty notes bore on their face the stipulation that they were exchangeable for five-twenties, and said that the gentlemen from Missouri and Massachusetts, (Pile and Butler,) were now proposing, by a resolution of the House, to put through under the thumb-screw of the previous question, in two minutes and a-half, a negative in the contract. That was the whole of the resolutions.

Mr. Butler declared that it was not so proposed.

Then, (said Mr. Blain,) do not press the resolution.

We only propose (continued Mr. Butler) that it shall not be gagged through on us when we are endeavoring to afford a remedy for this burden of taxation. We only desire that the Secretary of the Treasury shall not in the interests of the bondholders of the Jews, and of the sharpers, be changing the currency and the securities of the United States.

Mr. Blaine declared that the Secretary of the Treasury was only executing the law in the interest of common honesty.

Mr. Holman moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The morning hour expiring, the resolution went over.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION CASE.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Kentucky election case.

Mr. Kerr, in behalf of the minority report of the committee, replied to the arguments against Mr. Brown, and contended that he was entitled to take his seat.

Mr. Kerr, in defending Mr. Brown from any criminality, in connection with the letter written by him to the Louisville *Courier*, and which is the basis of the report against him, said however foolish and unadvised that letter was, it had not been followed by any act of criminality. He had heard many equally foolish statements made, even by members of the House, some of them going so far as to declare that if the President of the United States did not do certain things he would find his Brutus.

After Mr. Kerr had closed his remarks, Mr. Price asked him whether he had made that statement in reference to Andrew Johnson finding his Brutus.

Mr. Kerr stated that he had.

Mr. Price declared that the thing was entirely new to him. Being a part and parcel of the House, he wished to correct that statement, and to deny that any member on his side of the House at least had ever given utterance to such a sentiment, and if he was mistaken, he asked the gentleman from Indiana to give names.

Mr. Kerr said that the gentleman knew very well that it was impossible to carry in one's memory all names and speeches. He had made the assertion from memory, and he would not reassert it. Notwithstanding the gentleman's (Mr. Price's) memory was inconsistent with his own, he did not undertake to give the precise words uttered, but simply to give the idea.

Mr. Price had declared as emphatically and as positively as he could express himself that no man on his side of the House had, during this or any other session of Congress, in the House or out of the House, made use of any such expressions, and he wished it to go to the country that the Republican party in the United States did not think enough of Andrew Johnson, or so little of itself, as to descend to a point where, under any circumstances, it would furnish him with a "Brute." [Laughter.]

Mr. Kerr remarked, disclaiming any personal allusion, that it had been said outside of the House by a very distinguished member of the House, "That the time might come when the President would find himself, after the convening of Congress, suspended between Heaven and earth."

Mr. Welker inquired whether Mr. Kerr referred to a statement published as having been made by the Speaker?

Mr. Kerr said he did not.

Mr. Welker—If so, he begged leave to say—

Mr. Kerr, interrupting, said he had answered the gentleman's question.

Mr. Welker desired, in justice to the gentleman who had the honor of presiding over the House, to correct a statement which he had seen frequently published in Democratic papers throughout the country, in reference to a speech made by the Speaker of this House in his (Mr. Welker's) town of Wooster, Ohio, where the Speaker was represented as having used words in reference to President Johnson similar to those quoted by the gentleman from Indiana, (Mr. Kerr.) He (Mr. Welker) was present on that occasion, and heard the speech. It contained no such declaration. The Speaker had been alluding to the prevalent newspaper reports that the President of the United States would prevent the Fortieth Congress from assembling in pursuance of its adjournment, and he remarked in that connection, that while he did not himself believe any such report, yet if the President, or any other official person, did overthrow and depose the law-making power of the nation by force, by preventing the representatives of the people from assembling to discharge their duties, he would find himself in the condition, after being tried and convicted of treason against the Government, of being suspended, as a punishment for so wicked a crime. No remark that could be construed into a threat against the President was made by the Speaker on that occasion. The version of the speech that was published in the newspapers was not a correct version.

Mr. Kerr remarked that it was not necessary for him to repeat his disclaimer.

On motion of Mr. Trumbull, the further consideration of the Kentucky case was postponed until Tuesday, the 11th of February, in order that Mr. Brown, who was now at home, might have an opportunity of addressing the House.

COMMUNICATIONS PRESENTED.

The Speaker presented communications as follows:

From the Secretary of State urging the necessity of further appropriations toward defraying the expenses of employing copying clerks to enable the Department to answer certain calls for information.

From the same, with a statement of the disbursements from the contingent fund.

From the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to special agents and detectives employed in the Treasury Department since June 1, 1866.

From the same, relative to the discontinuance of the champagne suits in New-York.

From the Secretary of the Navy, with information as to the steamship *Vanderbilt*.

They were all appropriately referred.

LOAN TO FREEDMEN.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, presented resolutions relative to the City of Wilmington loan to freedmen. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

IMPRISONED FENIANS.

Mr. Robinson asked leave to offer a resolution reciting at considerable length facts and allegations in the cases of Stephen J. Meany, John Warren, W. J. Nagle, and other American citizens arrested and imprisoned in Ireland, and requesting the President of the United States to institute immediate examination into the facts recited in the preamble, and if found true, to demand the immediate release of such American citizens as have been convicted for words or deeds spoken or done in the United States; to demand an immediate new trial or liberty for any American citizen denied his challenge to the array of the jury on the ground of perpetual allegiance; to demand the immediate release of W. J. Nagle, and if the demands are not complied with, to order the arrest and detention in custody of any subjects of Great Britain who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and to withdraw all intercourse of the United States with Great Britain.

The Speaker asked whether there was any objection to the resolution being offered?

Mr. Bingham said he should object, unless the gentleman from New-York changed the language of the resolution in some respects. In the first place the resolution authorized the detention of any British subject—a direct violation of the law of nations. The gentleman should know that the persons of Ambassadors were, by the universal judgment of mankind, under the protection of the law, and that no national exigency would justify the violation of the protection of their persons.

The Speaker said he understood that as an objection to the resolution, although it was at some length. [Laughter.]

Mr. Bingham said he would object, unless the resolution was modified.

Mr. Robinson professed himself ready to modify it in any way to suit the sentiment of the House, which he knew to be sound. He was not particular about the language. He was willing to exclude Ministers, Consuls, Ambassadors, &c. He subsequently permitted Mr. Pruyn to modify it by striking out the clause authorizing reprisals and substituting for it a direction to the President to report the facts to Congress without delay.

Mr. Banks remarked that there was no official information on which the resolution could be predicated or justified. He was informed by the State Department that the papers in these cases were voluminous, and that they would be prepared for the use of the House with the utmost expedition. He thought it best for all interested that no action should be taken till the papers were received.

Mr. Robinson said that the reason he asked for this action was that something should be done for those who, without any crime, were lingering and rotting in British dungeons. He wanted to have the British Lion taught that the time was passed when it could trample upon American citizens. He wanted to have the President, the Secretary of State and the American people roused from their lethargy on that subject. The members of the House would be unworthy of being American citizens if they slept one night while their flag was being lowered, and while the bird which should soar was in the gutter beneath the ignoble foot that trampled on i.

After some further discussion, objection being made to the offering of the resolution, Mr. Robinson moved to suspend the rules to allow him to offer it. The rules were suspended. Yeas 96; nays 30; and the resolution was introduced.

Mr. Bingham said that this was a question which touched the peace of nations, and that it should be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, with leave to report at any time. It struck him that the resolution on its face put the issues of peace and war in the hands of the President. The House of Representative could not transfer that power to any one. It was written in the resolution that the President should demand unconditionally the immediate release of certain persons. Now every one knows that it was the right of every sovereignty to hold every man, of whatever nation or allegiance, to answer before its tribunals of justice for the violation of its own laws within its own jurisdiction. He was willing to vindicate the sovereignty of the American people, but he was not willing that the President should be invested with that general power of demanding the immediate and unconditional release of American citizens charged with crime. There was no member, not even the member who introduced the resolution, who could say on his oath as a representative of the people, that the persons named in the resolution were not held to answer for crimes committed within the jurisdiction of England. If they were so held they must continue to be so held. He trusted the gentleman (Robinson) would see the importance of referring the question to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It was a matter which touched the peace of the Republic, and, which was more important, the honor of the commonwealth. Were they going to set up a miserable precedent that a subject of England, or of France, or of any other Power, could commit crime with impunity within the jurisdiction of the United States? For himself he claimed that whoever, from any quarter of the world, violated an American law within its jurisdiction should be held to answer for it before American tribunals of justice; and what he claimed for the United States he conceded to all other nations.

Mr. Robinson said, in reply to one of Mr. Bingham's remarks, that some of the persons referred to in his resolution were held for words spoken and acts done in the United States, and referred to the statement by Baron Fitzgerald on the trial of Stephen J. Meany that that was so, and that there were enough men there (meaning Ireland) to delay until eternity's bell rung the vindication of the rights of American citizens.

Mr. Bingham reminded Mr. Robinson that without an authenticated copy of the record the House could not know what the Judge said on that trial.

Mr. Robinson held that the statement having appeared in the Dublin *Irishman*, and never having been contradicted, was to be taken as true, and he asked how long were American citizens, over a hundred in number, and equal in intelligence to the men surrounding him, to be kept within the grasp of the British lion?

After an animated discussion in the same strain by Messrs. Robinson, Bingham, Highby, Eldridge and Banks, the latter taking the ground that the passage of the resolution would be the evasion by the House of its own duties, and shifting the responsibility on the President,

Mr. Robinson moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question, and on motion of Mr. Banks the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs by a vote of yeas 80, nays 37, and then at 5 o'clock the House adjourned.

NEW-YORK.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, Monday, Feb. 3.

The Senate met at 7 o'clock.

Remonstrances were presented against the repeal of the Metropolitan Excise law, and a petition of John T. Mills for leave to run cars through certain streets and avenues in New-York.

The annual report of the Trustees of the Astor Library was presented, and a motion to print five hundred copies for the Trustees was referred.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Thayer—Fixing the salary of the County Clerk of Rensselaer County at $2,000, in lieu of fees.

By Mr. Palmer—Authorizing certain notaries public residing in one county and having a permanent place of business in another county to perform notaries' acts within any county where they have a permanent place of business.

Several local bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Jacobs—For the better security of life and property on railroads.

By Mr. Murphy—To provide for the return of regimental flags to State and county officers.

By Mr. D. Burns—To amend the Mechanics' Lien Law of New-York.

By Mr. Ramsey—To punish official corruption.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Jacobs:

Resolved, That the State Engineer be requested to inform this House at what date the annual report of the Hudson River Railroad Company for the year 1867 was transmitted to him, and at what date it should have been transmitted according to law; and that he also be requested to furnish a copy of said report to this House at the earliest practicable period.

Tabled.

Mr. Prince moved to recommit the bill making an appropriation for the extension of the Chenango Canal. Tabled.

The Assembly then adjourned.

THE STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

ALBANY, N. Y., Monday, Feb. 3.

The following sections were adopted in Convention as part of the article on State Prisons:

There shall be a Board of Managers of Prisons to consist of five persons, to be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall hold office for ten years, except that the five first appointed shall, in such manner as the Legislature may direct, be so classified that the term of one person so appointed shall expire at the end of each two years during the first ten years, and vacancies of the office afterward occurring shall be filled in like manner. Such Board shall have the charge and superintendence of the State Prisons, and shall possess such powers and perform such duties in respect to county jails, the local or district penitentiaries, and other reformatory institutions within the State, as the Legislature may by law impose upon them. Such Board shall from time to time elect a Secretary, who shall be removable at their pleasure, who shall perform such duties as the Legislature or Board may prescribe. The members of the Board shall receive no compensation other than reasonable traveling and other expenses, while engaged in the performance of official duty, and the Legislature at its first session, after the adoption of this Constitution, shall limit the amount of such expenses, which limit shall not be changed except at intervals of five years.

Sec. 2. Such Board shall appoint the warden, or chief officer, the clerk, physicians and chaplain of each State Prison, and shall have power to remove either of such officers for cause only after opportunity to be heard in his own defence upon written charges. All other officers of each prison shall be appointed by the warden, or chief officer thereof, and shall be removable at his pleasure.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention in a Committee of the Whole continued the consideration of the article on prisons, adopting the following:

Sec. 3. The Governor may remove either of the managers of prisons for malfeasance or misdemeanor in office, after having furnished him with a copy of the charges against him, and giving him an opportunity of being heard in his defence.

In the Convention Mr. Alvord gave notice of a motion to reconsider the vote by which the article was adopted. The Convention then adjourned.

The members remaining were addressed by a Commissioner of the Seneca Indians, remonstrating against their being made citizens of the State.

Mr. Pierce, an Indian, appeared in behalf of the Progressive Indians of the reservation, asking to share in the rights of citizenship.

The Fatal Burning Fluid Explosion near Norwich.

From the Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin, Feb. 3.

An explosion of burning fluid occurred at the house of C. N. Chapman in Leffingwelltown, (Bozrah,) 3½ miles from the city, Friday evening, about 6 o'clock. The family was away from home, leaving the children, a boy about 16 years old and a girl about 11 years old, in charge of the house. There were also present at the time the accident occurred, Dr. Erastus Leffingwell, a girl named Mary Murphy, about the same age of Mr. Chapman's girl, and a young man named Ross, who resides in the neighborhood. The children attempted to fill a fluid lamp while it was lighted, but, Dr. Leffingwell remonstrating, blew it out and lit another, and then proceeded to fill it from a can of one of the many patent fluids that are labelled and sold as "non-explosive." After filling the lamp the boy set the can down on the table, and the girl, who held the lighted lamp during the operation, set it down near the spout of the can. A terrible explosion immediately ensued, and the fluid scattered in all directions. Dr. Leffingwell describes it as having the appearance of balls of fire, which flew to every part of the room. He sprang to the door, but so great was the pressure of the ignited gases that he was unable to open it. He then sprang through the window, taking the sash with him in his passage, and Mr. Ross went out after him. A man who was passing the house at the time said they were followed by a mass of flame which came several feet out of the window. The children then escaped by the door, with the flames blazing up six feet over their heads, and their clothing all on fire. Dr. Leffingwell seized the Chapman girl and rolled her in the snow to put out the fire. The Murphy girl ran until she fell, pursued by Dr. Leffingwell, who succeeded in extinguishing her burning clothing, while the Chapman girl did a similar service for her brother, whose clothing was woolen and did not burn so quickly. The clothing of the girls was all burned off. The Murphy girl had the upper part of her body burnt so badly that she died Sunday morning. Her arms were all burnt to a crisp. The Chapman girl is also very dangerously burnt, and cannot long survive her injuries. The boy, although not much burned, is delirious, and it is feared that he inhaled the flames and is severely injured internally.

Triumph of the Telegraph—From California to Ireland and Back in Two Minutes.

From the New-York Journal of the Telegraph, Feb. 1.

At an early hour this morning the wires of the Western Union Telegraph Company from San Francisco to Plaister Cove, Cape Breton, and the wires of the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company from Plaister Cove to Heart's Content, were connected, and a brisk conversation commenced between these two continental extremes. Compliments were then passed between San Francisco and Valentia, Ireland, when the latter announced that a message was just then being received from London direct. This was said at 7:20 A. M. Valentia time, Feb. 1. At 7:21 A. M., Valentia time, the London message was started from Valentia for San Francisco; passed through New-York at 2:35 A. M., New-York time; was received in San Francisco at 11:21 P. M., San Francisco time, Jan. 31, and was at once acknowledged—the whole process occupying two minutes actual time, and the distance traversed about 14,000 miles!

Immediately after the transmission of the message referred to the operator at San Francisco sent an eighty-word message to Heart's content in three minutes, which the operator at Heart's Content repeated back in two minutes and fifty seconds. Distance about 5,000 miles.

A Party of Cosmopolitans in Alaska.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, in a letter dated Sitka Harbor, Dec. 3, gives the following:

"Yesterday five of us made an excursion to Olga Bay, six miles west of here. We dined on a huge fragment of trap rock detached from the cliff above. Of course, fish was the staple of our repast. Our party was decidedly cosmopolitan—made up of men who had traversed to the ends of the earth. We had a pleasant chat on the incidents of sea life. My comrade on the right hand is La Borne, the son of a Frenchman, born in Austria and raised in Russia. He is 28 years of age, speaks all the languages of Europe, has visited New-Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, China, Japan, and for the last three years has been interpreter for the American Russian Telegraph Company, which, in 1864, began the enterprise of extending a telegraphic line from San Francisco, 2,500 miles, to Behring Straits, thence down the Siberian coast to the Amoor, and across Asia to St. Petersburg. After expending over $1,000,000 the Company has abandoned the undertaking. The success of the Atlantic Cable in 1866, made the completion of the project unnecessary. While it was extending its line across Alaska, La Borne was of great service in interpreting the jangle of the natives. Opposite him is Cameron, a canny Scotchman of 30, who is as familiar with the interior mining towns of Australia as the carrier of the *Journal* is with the streets of Boston. His last feat was an overland trip from York Factory, across British America, to this coast. Next to him is Isaac Thompson, a Bowery boy at 18, then a rough young hunter in Texas, a graduate of the Mexican war, and for years after a pioneer guide for parties making the overland trip by way of New-Mexico. He is now in Government employ on the Pacific coast, and proposes to make his fourteenth overland trip by returning East in early Spring. On my left is Benjamin Darling—the veteran of our party—a native of Boston. He came to California in 1849, and, strangely enough, has never panned out a grain of gold, or been sick a day since landing. Few, however, have hewn more sills or morticed more braces. He is 63, has a father at Lewiston, Me., who completes his 103d year in March next, and he expects to attain to the same rare longevity."

An Astonished Negro Woman.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 24.

During Christmas week the variety stores were selling some queer-looking and curiously prepared papers called skyrockets. An old "descendant," attracted by the gaudy parti-colored sticks, purchased one, thinking it was an ornament for the head. Applying it to this use, she has persistently worn it amid her sable kinks as an attaché to her waterfall, never suspecting its dangerous tendency to explosion. Last night, being a solemn occasion in the old woman's life, the anniversary of her birth, she dressed herself with exceeding care, and invited her neighbors in to participate in the celebration. Prominent among the tresses of her head-dress was the skyrocket. Some mischievous urchin saw and divined its explosive tendencies. When the old woman's attention was deeply engaged, he applied a match to it. The effect was electrical. The "rocket" went off, and the old woman fell screaming to the floor. She kicked and yelled lustily. She thought the day of judgment had come—the idea of fiery serpents fastened on her mind. Terror stricken, the alarmed darkeys gave way before the distracted woman, and the air was vocal with distracted screeches. The police were notified—they crowded around—the facts were related, and the wisest suggested an appeal to the fire department for a solution of the mystery; but before they got there the old woman's terror abated and her apprehensions quieted.

CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS.

The Chances of War—Prussian Policy in Regard to France—The Roman and Eastern Questions—Constitutionalism in Prussia.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Jan. 14, 1868.

The European situation becomes more and more interesting every day. The belief that things will come to a crisis is general among the people, though all the official newspapers do their utmost to calm this feverish anxiety. Their assertions are received, however, with but little credit. Everbody knows here that the lie, pure and simple, is the smallest and most current coin of European diplomacy. Most thinking people know, therefore, the value of *dementis* published in the *Moniteurs* of all States. They try to read between the lines and to judge for themselves in accordance with incontrovertible facts.

PRUSSIAN POLICY IN REGARD TO FRANCE.

Everybody knows that Prussia has no interest to prefer a doubtful development by war to a certain, though slower, growth by peace. Though a certain party in France has never ceased to blow the war trumpet, it seems not unlikely that Napoleon himself is not anxious for strife, if he can possibly prevent its occurrence, for the aspect of things in France is by no means very reassuring. I do not believe that a revolution in France would have much chance of success, but any revolutionary movement there might impede the movements of the Government in such a manner as to encourage other nations in carrying out plans the execution of which has only been delayed because fraught with danger. This dreaded danger would be vastly lessened if Napoleon had to keep a portion of his devoted army in the country, and employ the remainder as a corps of observation of current events.

The national vanity of the French is very great, and it has been always a very serviceable tool in the hands of the Government; but it has been used too frequently, and if the people see that their national feelings are to be turned to account only to suppress their liberty, they might fail to rally around a tyrannical government. Whoever knows France, and especially Paris, can easily explain the meaning of the demonstrations in that city, concerning which we have heard so much. When I lived in Paris in February, 1848, my landlady said to me: "I am afraid we shall have a revolution." I inquired as to her reasons for thinking so. "Well, people sing so much in the streets," she replied. A fortnight later we had the revolution which cost Louis Phillippe his crown. The feelings of the people are, however, far more embittered in France now than they were in 1848. Then, too, the King thought he could rely upon the army; but the soldiers are still Frenchmen, and the nephew's influence over them, compared with that of his uncle, is of little weight. From people here who know Count Bismarck well, I hear that the feeling prevalent in France and the signs of the times, have not escaped his attention, and that the possibility of a revolution in that country becomes a more and more important element in his political calculations. A revolution there, even if not successful for the French, would be a success for him, for it would bridge over the main. If there is any probability of a revolution the prospects would be far preferable to a war. It would therefore be in the interest of the Prussian statesman to avoid all aggressive acts, and on the contrary to try as much as possible to keep on a good footing with the French Emperor, and assist him in his endeavors to maintain peace.

THE ROMAN AND EASTERN QUESTIONS.

Peace is next threatened by the Roman and Eastern questions. The former appears to be the least dangerous, though placed in the foreground. The Italians, generally speaking, are not exactly famed for their courage and pluck, and their Government seems to have adopted a very wavering and unreliable line of policy. A war with France would be very dangerous, and though the people demand Rome for their capital, their cries are rarely followed by blows. Garibaldi may always depend on verbal assistance from them, but when called to stake their lives for the carrying out of the most popular desire, his fellow-countrymen will fall back and leave the old Italian lion and his little army of braves to the mercy of his powerful enemies. Whether a war under such circumstances would be advisable is very doubtful, and the idea of letting the people clamor a little longer for Rome and await future events, may well be taken into consideration by the King of Italy. He may rely on Prussia if attacked by France, but if Napoleon limits his operations in Italy only to the protection of the Pope, Prussia will not do anything. In diplomatic circles here it is stated that the Prussian diplomatic agents in St. Petersburg and Florence have received instructions to do all in their power to adjust difficulties. As the assistance of the North German Confederation would be decisive in any European war, the advice of Count Bismarck ought not to be set aside.

It was said that a secret arrangement has been made between France and Italy, and that Menabrea was for a long time in the secret. The French troops were to evacuate Rome, on condition that Italy should respect the Papal frontier and make no attempt whatever to solve the Roman question; that Italy was also to preserve the strictest neutrality with regard to any political eventualities, and was to guarantee the execution of this promise by disarming. This latter condition has some connection doubtless with the new expedition which Garibaldi is to undertake in the Spring. The French probably think the Papal forces strong enough to cope with his irregular troops. People here do not much believe in this secret treaty, but its truth is not so unlikely, and all the less because Prussia is rather in favor of it.

The Pope is old. The two setons in his feet weaken him very much, and he expectorates continually as if he had been salivated. He cannot be expected to live very long, and as Napoleon has frequently intimated that with the death of the present Pope his policy in regard to Rome would change, it may perhaps be thought wise to await the decease of Pius IX.

COUNT VON DER GOLTZ'S JOURNEY.

The journey of Count von der Goltz seems to refer in some way to the issues of the day, though it was reported that he came only to Berlin to consult the physicians. He had leave of absence for four weeks, but stayed only three days here, and during all this time the only doctor with whom he held converse was Dr. Bismarck. I therefore think the cause of this journey was more the heart complaint of Europe than the liver complaint of Count von der Goltz. What strengthens my belief is, that instead of hastening to his Paris doctor, who was to operate according to advice from Berlin, the Count hurried to Marquis de Moustier, with whom he had several consultations after his return to Paris. It is said here that the French Cabinet endeavored to win the assistance of Prussia for the working out of its new problem in reference to the Roman question. It is doubtful, however, if the plan succeeded, as Prussia until now has acted in accord with England and Russia, and would not be much inclined to bind itself by promises without consulting with these two Powers.

Nor is this the only cause of the journey of Count von der Goltz, which was partially undertaken, it is said, for the discussion of the Eastern question. In well-informed circles it is firmly believed that this question is now so far matured that it will soon acquire a very serious aspect. As it is doubtful whether Prussia would be able to delay an explosion, she has to take her measures accordingly. Though Prussia has nothing to fear from Russia, and for the present would not be affected directly by the steps of the Russian Government in reference to the Oriental question, the doubtful position of the Poles cannot fail to secure her attention. The Poles dream of a new revolution, and are said to be only awaiting the day when Russia shall have her hands full. But Poles are not in Russia only, for there are also plenty of them in the Prussian and the Austrian monarchies, who, without doubt, will also be entangled in these hopeless movements, as has been always the case. The hopes of these poor besotted Poles are kept alive and guided, or rather misguided, by the Polish emigrants in France. Most of these emigrants are beggarly fellows, whom one must have known to appreciate. There are, of course, some exceptions among them, but the majority are a lazy set of people, living on alms which are given to them by persons who still believe in their patriotism, or by some of their leaders, who are used by governments that have an interest in nursing these disturbances in Poland, and look upon their subsidies as a profitable investment, though they have not the slightest belief in the existence of a Polish Empire. The Poles are the Russian Fenians. They have nothing to lose, and as any change would be welcomed, they enter into any wild or nonsensical schemes which may prolong their miserable existence for a time.

It is said that quite latterly the Prussian Legation in Paris has had some dealings with the leaders of these Polish emigrants, in order, it is supposed, to prevent any troubles in the immediate and doubtful future. I scarcely believe this, as such negotiations are not generally entered into by the Prussian Government, or, at least, were not in former days. The policy of Prussia, which has changed in so many respects, may, however, have undergone a metamorphosis in this respect also.

If it is the interest of Prussia to keep the Poles quiet, it is just the contrary with France, and the leading circles of Paris lately used the Poles for their own purposes. This is a good windfall for these thirsty fellows, but the Prussian Government view it with despair; and it is stated that Count von der Goltz came hither also to obtain instructions as to how to act in reference to this matter. Moreover, it is said that the statements of the Count were of such a nature as to cause a belief to be entertained of the peaceable intentions of the Emperor. That Marshal Niel has ordered many military precautions to be taken in the immediate vicinity of Paris, and that a great deal of war material has been sent to Civita Vecchia, means nothing against Prussia. However, it is stated that ships are being fitted out in the ports of France for the purpose of assisting the Tycoon of Japan, who has his revolutionary troubles. England is said to concur in the policy of this undertaking. Many suspicious persons imagine that Japan is not very far from the eastern shores of Russia, where she has neither many ships nor troops. In the neighborhood of the Amoor River, near Wadiwodstock, be it remembered, too, gold has been discovered. The Russian Admiral stationed there reports that in his presence five and a half pounds of pure gold were found in half an hour.

France and Austria seem much troubled by the fear that Russia will fire the European mind, and the former Powers, I suppose, rendered peaceable by the alarming signs in France, have invited England and Prussia to use their influence with Russia. Lord Stanley is said to have responded to this desire, and instructed his Minister to inquire of Prince Gortschakoff as to the truth of the alarming news circulated about the preparations of Russia, and ask an official denial of the assertions concerning them.

Prussia has concurred in the steps taken by England, France and Austria with the Sultan in regard to Candia. Italy and Russia felt inclined not to do so. In Greece everybody knows that the Candian insurgents are sustained by Russia.

CONSTITUTIONALISM IN PRUSSIA.

I explained heretofore what is meant by constitutional government in Prussia, and was impolite enough to call the institution a humbug. What I have seen here since then does not change my opinion, and every day confirms me in it. Other persons here think as I do, but few have the courage to say so. One man, however, spoke his mind recently in the House of Representatives. He was a member from Holstein, Mr. Warburg. Mr. Warburg repeated almost literally what I have heretofore said in the Times. He could not see that they had come in Prussia "to an honest constitutionalism. He could never get rid of the impression that the rights granted to the people by the Government in the Constitution were to be considered as *injuria tempora*, a "torn off piece of sovereignty." He had never found that within the last years the independence of justice had been preserved. That is exactly my idea, and I suppose the Prussians will have to wait many years yet for honest constitutionalism as called for by Mr. Warburg, which is in direct opposition to the "right by grace of God."

ANECDOTE OF COUNT BISMARCK.

Some people say everything is fair in love and war, and adhere to the proverb in dealing with women. Political rogues say "every thing is fair in politics," and laugh at the *dicta* of others, to the effect that "honesty is the best policy." I do not boast of being either a rogue or a politician, but it seems to me absurd to couple honesty with politics. I do not see how both could go together even in America, where the people are the sole masters, but to expect it here in Europe from a diplomatist, and especially from a Minister President, is gigantically ridiculous. The whole art of diplomacy is a compound of lying and hypocrisy, and whoever can practice both with the most innocent and truthful air, and make believe that he is honest, is the greatest man. I wonder what would happen if Napoleon, Bismarck, and Gortschakoff commenced all at once to tell the truth! These remarks, however, are only the introduction to the story of an occurrence here which amused me vastly, and at which some would-be honest people are much scandalized. It concerns Count Bismarck. In conservative circles two letters are in circulation. I must say beforehand that the Pomeranians are noted for their boorish manners and rustic simplicity, or stupidity. Countless stories exist illustrative of this, and especially of the simplicity of the Pomeranian ladies.

These simple Pomeranians wrote to Count Bismarck to the following effect: They declared, first, that until then they had always considered him the support of the Conservative Party, but by his more recent behavior they had become quite bewildered and grieved. Second, they had been very much grieved to see him and Mme. Lucca (the prima donna at the Royal Opera) photographed on the same picture. Third, they had been sorry to hear that there was in him a want of religious feeling and Christian faith, as he did not attend church. Fourth, they finally asked him to define his position on these points.

Count Bismarck answered as below:

"My dear friends, I thank you for the candor with which you have addressed me, and shall answer in the same manner. *First*—It is very natural that, to distant persons, events and measures with the bearing of which they are unacquainted, should appear in a false light. They can only be judged correctly by him who is acquainted with men and motives, and who can act for his country's good when his country's weal and woe are confided to his hands, without considering at all the *status* of his party. If you knew how difficult it is to do the right, and were aware of the burden which rests always on my shoulders, you might judge differently, and the more so as I have succeeded until now in serving our country.

Second—You remember the treaty of Gastein. The negotiations were at a stand-still, and life in that city became so immeasurably tiresome that I did not know how to kill time. I went on the promenade, met there Mme. Lucca, whom I knew, and told her she ought to break the monotony by giving a concert. 'Yes,' she answered, 'that can be done, but upon one condition; that your Excellency be photographed together with myself.' I answered: 'With pleasure,' and hence that picture. I must leave you to judge whether you ought to stone me for that.

Do you know how frequently I am on my knees within my closet, and praying to our God that He may teach me what is most salutary for our country? Do you know how many nights are passed in accomplishing the most difficult work? Finally, do you know how repeatedly my physicians have forbidden me to attend church on account of my wholly exhausted condition? If you did, you would not here address to me your last reproach. Believe me, it is difficult to resist the powerful attraction of the house of God, and to be compelled to say: 'I must stay at home.' Once more, my friends, my most heartfelt thanks for your inquiries. Accept my reply in the same spirit I accepted your letter in."

There are not very many among the higher classes in Germany who find it so difficult to resist the "powerful attraction of the house of God," and still less who use their knees in prayer; you may therefore imagine the faces of those who comment on this answer, though they dare not do so with their lips. We have, however, no reason to doubt the statesman's word, but to the writers of the letter of inquiry and to all Pomeranians in other provinces we would suggest that they look at the results achieved for Prussia by Count Bismarck, and that they do not trouble their minds about things which concern him alone.

DISTRESS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

The distress in East Prussia seems to be very great, and it is the more terrible because of the excessive cold. The thermometer is at twenty-five degrees Reaumar below zero. Throughout all Germany the fate of the inhabitants of that poor, tried province creates great sympathy. Collections are made in every house and society, all theatres or public establishments of entertainment give representations for the benefit of the sufferers, and all the papers have opened subscriptions.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

My good friend Frederick Gerstaecker, a well-known author, who lived for many years in America, is again traveling in these parts, and writes letters to the *Gazette*, of Cologne, in which he tells things which cannot fail to astonish the Americans. He says in one of his recent letters that he would have never thought it possible that the idea of establishing a monarchy could be seriously discussed in America, as it is discussed now in different classes of society! He does not know whether similar desires are entertained by the mass of the people, but considers it a remarkable sign of the times that such words could be uttered in America at all. He has heard such talk not only in the South, but also at the North, and concludes his remarks by saying: "One thing I know, however, that I would not like to be the first American Emperor, for he would not be sure of his life for one single minute."

Land Taken for the Croton Aqueduct—Statement of Facts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Times, of the 19th January last, contains an article, (based on the annual report of the Croton Aqueduct Department,) which amounts substantially to a charge that the owners of the lands between Eighty-fifth and Eighty-ninth streets, taken for the use of the Croton Aqueduct in 1837, and for which they received the price awarded, (about $5,500,) and subsequently one of them the further sum of $20,000 for consequential damages, had recently surreptitiously procured a change in the line of the aqueduct to be made, by which change the former line having been abandoned, the land had reverted, as a matter of course, and without compensation, to them. In other words, that after taking the money for the land and damages, they had afterward, by undue practices, managed to get it back again for nothing.

The truth of the case is as follows:

When the supplying the City with water was projected, the work was intrusted to the able hands of of the late Major Douglass. To him we owe what is good in the work, and for its imperfections his memory is not responsible. Major Douglass was an engineer, not a politician, and he was turned out of his place, just before his plans were matured, by the political Board which had been appointed to the charge of it. Under the inspiration of this wise Board, the hideous quadrangular water-basin which now, with its naked walls, disgraces the Park, was put up. Nature had pointed out the true place for the reservoir—where the lake has since been made—but the Solons of the Pewter Mug knew more than Nature.

To bring the water into this unfortunate reservoir it was necessary to build the aqueduct, south of Ninetieth-street, in a quadrant of a circle, and at an average height of thirty feet above the surface of the ground—closing the Ninth-avenue and Eighty-seventh and Eighty-eighth streets, and carrying Eighty-sixth-street over it by an artificial mound, so steep that it never has been and never could be available for City purposes, and at the same time keeping the land east of the line for some months in each year under water.

The whole arrangement amounted, in fact, to a confiscation of the land east of the acqueduct. It took from the owners nearly an acre and a half, running in a curve through the centre of the farm and dividing it (it runs to the Bloomingdale-road) by a barrier for all farming purposes insurmountable. And for the land thus taken there was awarded the sum of $4,500; but the brilliant gentlemen of the Board scouted the idea of further damages, and suit was brought to recover them; and by the report of the late David B. Ogden and Daniel Ewen, the Commissioners to whom the case was referred, the sum of $20,000 was awarded.

It afterward became necessary to do what Major Douglass intended to do in the first instance—to build a new reservoir north of Eighty-sixth-street. This new reservoir rendered still more necessary a change in the drainage of the property. It cut off the natural flow of the water, which ran north and east through what is now the bed of the reservoir, and threw it, and also the drainage from the part of the Park west of the reservoir, back on the land where it was held by the high line of the aqueduct. The land thus became a perfect quagmire—a pond-hole generating noxious vapors sufficient to poison a whole neighborhood. To have kept it in this state would certainly have been to make it unavailable for all time for the purposes of taxation. It was to get rid of this difficulty, and to abate what was found to be a crying nuisance, that when the new reservoir was completed the act was passed to remove the aqueduct south of Ninetieth-street, and providing at the same time for the sale of the land abandoned, to the highest bidder. And it brought to the City, at the sale, more than $100,000 for what the City had paid originally about $5,500, and some thirteen years later, $20,000 for consequential damages. These are the true facts of the case; and the sale of the whole property, which is to take place, at auction, on the 4th instant, will show again whether or not the City got its true value for the land covered by the abandoned aqueduct.

The Supreme Court and the Legislative Department—Madison's Views.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Mr. Bingham in his recent splendid display of rhetorical fireworks sent up two or three rockets labeled with the name of Madison, it may not be amiss to fire off some noble Roman candles from the same manufactory. Among other things the radical orator quoted triumphantly from Madison the fine expression, "the life of the nation must be preserved." The following extracts from the "Madison Papers" will sufficiently indicate the means which that great Constitutional Father deemed expedient and necessary to perpetuate the national life.

Mr. Wilson having moved "that the Supreme Court should be associated with the Executive in the revisionary power," Mr. Madison seconded the motion and said:

"He considered the motion as of great importance to the meditated Constitution. It would be useful to the judiciary department by giving it an additional opportunity to defend itself against legislative encroachments. It would be useful to the executive by inspiring it with additional firmness in exerting the revisionary power. It would be useful to the Legislature by the valuable assistance it would give in preserving a consistency, conciseness, perspicuity and technical propriety in the laws, qualities peculiarly necessary, and yet shamefully wanting in our Republican Codes. It would, moreover, be useful to the community at large, as an additional check *against a pursuit of those unwise and unjust measures*, which constituted so great a portion of our calamities. If any solid objection could be urged against the motion it must be on the supposition that it tended to give too much strength to the Executive or Judiciary. *He did not think there was the least ground for this apprehension.* It was much more to be apprehended that, notwithstanding this coöperation of the two departments, *the Legislature would still be an overmatch for them.* Experience in all the States had evinced a powerful tendency in the Legislature to absorb all power into its vortex. *This was the real source of danger to the American Constitution*, and suggested the necessity of giving every defensive authority to the other departments that was consistent with Republican principles."—*Madison Papers, Vol. 2, pp.* 161-2-3. D.

The "Pokrok"—A Card of Correction.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I feel very much indebted to you for the collegial kindness of bringing my paper called *Pokrok* (progress) in the notice of your readers, and for the kind critique you spend on it. I must nevertheless inform you that the *Pokrok* is a *Bohemian* newspaper, written in Bohemian language, and for Bohemians, of whom we have a population of 8,000 in Chicago alone.

By some mistake—very kindly of the printer—it was published in your paper as a Scandinavian paper, which I beg you kindly to correct, in order to avoid further trouble with Scandinavians.

My paper is thoroughly loyal, advocating religious and political liberty. But I claim the privilege, which I guarantee to every editor, of judging persons according to the dictate of my own conscience and reason. *Haud veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.*—Horatius.

In begging you for the insertion, I am, dear Sir, very respectfully, yours,

JOS. PASTOR, Editor of the *Pokrok*.

Presidential and State Politics.

We find the following card from Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour in the Syracuse *Courier*:

UTICA, Wednesday, Jan. 22, 1868.

My Dear Sir: I have been very ill—too ill to answer your letter of the 12th inst. until now.

I assure you I am not a candidate for the office of President. In my letter I said what I meant, and I am annoyed to find it is looked upon by some as a strategic movement. I have had a large number of letters from leading men in the Northwest. I have written to them that my name would not go before the National Convention. I am very much gratified that my friends are willing to support me for the office of President—as much pleased as if I wished the office. I do not know when I can go to Albany, but I have told all my friends there my purposes, whenever I could do so without exposing myself to the imputation of declining what might be beyond my reach. Truly yours, HORATIO SEYMOUR.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE INTENSE COLD.

Indications of the Thermometer—Weather Casualties—Perils of Ferry-boat Travel.

We have not heard yet what the oldest inhabitant has to say about the character of the weather this Winter, but pending the indisputable testimony of that venerable personage we are modestly inclined to put this down as one of the severest seasons, take it for all in all, for many years. There is a persistent acrimony about it which gives it claim to this character. Our rivers, lakes and ponds have not been free of ice since about the middle of December. Our visitations of thaw have been few, (and this we don't repine at,) and of short character. Since the Winter solstice we have looked in vain for the returning warmth of the mid-day sun, who has either vailed his charms behind intervening snow banks, or when he did show his full round face merely looked a dismal protest against the labors of the keen North wind that reigned wildly over all sub-solar things in this latitude. Yesterday was the coldest of our cold days this Winter, and the average temperature was lower than on any day for many years. The thermometer at 7 A. M. at Delatour's in Wall-street marked 7 degrees above zero, and the record here is usually about 10 degrees higher than at Central Park. The average temperature from sunrise to sunset was 12° and a fraction. On the 13th of February, 1865, the coldest day of that year, at 7 A. M. the temperature in Wall-street was but 5 degrees above zero, but at noon it reached 16°, and at 3 o'clock 23°, and was 22° at sundown, being an average of 16° and a fraction for the day. The average temperature for February, of last year, was 37°; of 1866, 33°; of 1865, 31½°; of 1864, 35°.

There were several casualties wrought by the frost yesterday and the night preceding. A gentleman walking from West Farms to Tremont, on his way to the cars for New-York, had his ear badly frozen. A City teamster had the fingers of both hands badly frozen, and a little girl, of five years, had her feet badly bitten while riding to Harlem, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in a Third-avenue car. The wagoners who came into the City during the night with produce for yesterday's market suffered severely on the road, and pronounced the attack the north wind made upon their lives the severest they had ever experienced.

There was a good deal of ice in the rivers, but not enough to impede the ferry-boats so as to make their trips irregular. There was, however, a great deal of ice in the slips on the Brooklyn side, and this was the cause of at least one awkward incident. The 3 o'clock Hamilton-avenue boat, well laden with passengers and wagons, owing to miscalculation of obstructing ice in the slip by the pilot, became fast in the slips when it had reached within about twelve feet of the bridge. Unluckily the engine crank had stopped upon the centre, and it was found impossible to back the boat. Before help could be obtained to move around the wheels so as to get over this difficulty, the paddles became frozen in, and the boat and her passengers were ice-bound prisoners within shaking-hand distance of their friends, if ferry-boats have any friends which is doubtful. Frozen in here for half an hour, the passengers got warm, figuratively, and very cold physically. Several desperate youths leaped from the top of the paddle-boxes to the top of the frame-work of the slip, and they were rude enough to put their thumbs to their noses and wag their other fingers at the respectable people on the other side of the water. At last another boat came along, a hawser was thrown aboard, and a fearful tug was made to drag the unfortunate into port, but without effect. While this was going on this other boat had landed her passengers and taken in others. With the action of the tide the boats about this time approached so closely that an observant genius about 14 years old was seen to disappear through a cabin window of the storm-bound boat, clamber safely on the bulwark of the other, and thus escape imprisonment. It is scarcely necessary to say that his example was immediately followed through several windows by men and boys, who, regardless of the presence of the ladies, made this most unhandsome exit. In a few seconds probably fifty had reached the other boat, when at the same moment both boats began to move, of course in different directions. The impatient harlequins who had disappeared through the cabin windows were just in time to be carried back to New-York—fit punishment for their indelicate behavior—while the patient, rheumatic, or tenderly-clad males who had remained behind, like the dunghill cock in the table, went in crowing with the ladies.

OUR WHARVES.

Organization of the Pier-Owners' Association—Their Interests to be Represented at Albany.

Yesterday a number of prominent City Wharf owners met at the office of Messrs. Murray, Ferris & Co., No. 62 South-street, for the purpose of forming an Association, and consulting with each other as to what measures should be adopted that would best tend to protect their interests.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. William H. Brown, who explained that it was time for wharf-owners to take into consideration their rights, especially as they related to certain acts passed at the last Legislature. He complained that the owners or lessees of piers were either deprived of their use altogether, or forced to accept the mere pittance for wharfage allowed by law. This sum was not sufficient to pay the taxes and keep the piers in repair. He also thought it was very unjust that the exclusive use of the piers should be given to certain private corporations and firms. He then cited an instance where the use of a pier had been withheld from one gentleman and given exclusively to the owner of a line of canal boats. With reference to the present rate of wharfage, Mr. Brown said it was far below what it should be, and recommended that a petition, embodying the grievances of wharf-owners, be drawn up and presented to the Legislature.

A committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Stephen D. Frost, Stephen Roberts and the Chairman, was appointed to draft by-laws and report officers for a permanent organization at the next meeting.

Mr. Roberts said that some time since a few gentlemen met together and prepared a report expressive of their own views relative to the subject of wharves. That report was now at Albany in the hands of the Legislative Committee on Commerce. The bill had been kept back for the purpose of giving time to wharf-owners to act together in its adoption, or substitute for it a new bill. Something must be done to protect the rights of wharf-owners in the City of New-York, and their grievances should be placed before the Legislature. This might be done through a committee appointed to proceed to Albany for the purpose. The Citizens' Association had prepared a bill which represented the interests of the Board of Underwriters, Insurance Companies, and the Corn Exchange, but not the interests of wharf-owners. It was proper for the meeting to send a committee to Albany to inform the Legislature that wharf owners had an interest in the measures of which the bill treated. If the bill was popular, it might perhaps be so amended as to meet the wishes of wharf owners.

In answer to a question the Chairman stated that an organization of wharf owners had been formed in Brooklyn, whose grievances did not differ from those of the New-York Association. It was proposed that the two bodies should consult together. New-York was the only State in the Union where wharfage was regulated by the Legislature. The general rate of wharfage here is from 15 to 20 cents per ton, while in Boston it is 30 cents per ton. He knew of an instance where a schooner laden with potatoes had been lying at a certain wharf for weeks at an expense of only about 35 cents per day to the captain. The potatoes were sold at retail, and when the cargo became diminished a fresh supply was taken on board. For some reason the authorities who had a right to order the removal of the vessel did not exercise their power.

Mr. Roberts said that when a wharfage bill passed the Legislature he wanted protection for his interests. He had learned that the bill proposed by the Citizens' Association was a dangerous and an arbitrary one. The Harbor-masters were opposed to any bill that did not include their interests. The Wharf Owners' Association in demanding their rights did not desire to interfere with Harbor-masters, the Governor's appointees, or any one else. His bill provided for an advance of 75 per cent. on the present rate of wharfage. He did not believe the Citizens' Association bill would pass on account of the numerous opposing interests which were brought forward by various parties.

A member stated that he knew two of the members of the Citizens' Association were in favor of an increase of wharfage. He also had reason to believe that the Corn Exchange approved of the same measure.

The following gentlemen were appointed to represent the interests of the wharf owners at the State Legislature: Stephen Roberts, Joseph W. Dangen, S. D. Frost, D. C. Murray, and Wm. H. Brown.

The meeting adjourned till Tuesday next, 3 P. M.

The Bank of the Republic Bond Robbery—Examination in the Case of Murray.

Justice Dowling held an examination yesterday at the Tombs in the case of Miles Murray, who was found in possession of eight Missouri Railroad bonds for $1,000 each, alleged to have been stolen from the National Bank of the Republic, on the 12th ult., as already reported. Murray is now accused of complicity in the robbery, his alleged confederate, Edwin A. Weed, having already been held for trial on a similar charge. The first witness called was Henry W. Ford, who rehearsed the facts surrounding the reception of the bonds at the bank, adding that one of the clerks announced that the bonds were missing about a minute after they were said to have been missed; they were not inclosed; the missing bonds were separate, and the United States bonds were inside of each other.

Detective Philip Farley testified: Inspector Leonard met me in the hall of Police Headquarters, and told me that Mr. Lawrence had been to see him with reference to some missing bonds, which had been offered to some gentlemen for sale on the previous Saturday; Mr. Lawrence is with Chickering & Co., Broadway; Mr. Leonard brought me around and introduced me to Mr. Lawrence; this was about 9.30 o'clock in the morning; I arranged with that gentleman that if the numbers of the bonds offered to him corresponded with the numbers of the bonds stolen from the Bank of the Republic, he was to leave a book in the window, so that I could see from the place where I was concealed; a gentleman came in, who conversed with the friend of Mr. Lawrence; the book was put in the inside window; the man then went out; I followed him to the corner of Broadway and Houston street, where I arrested him; he proved to be Edwin A. Weed; I let him know what I arrested him for on arriving at Headquarters: it was in Inspector Dilks' office; Mr. Dilks and Mr. Bliss were present.

Mr. Ford recalled: An officer of an independent detective agency called on me, and stated he thought he could produce these bonds—this was about the 20th of January—but that he could have nothing to do with it unless he was paid a reward, and no questions asked; my first communication from him was in writing; the office, I think, is in Broadway, near Cedar-street; I do not remember the name; I think the property was to be returned to-day; he said he would have a long way to go to get the bonds, which would occasion a delay of fifteen days; about a week ago I received another note informing me that he had been deceived and could not keep his promise.

The case was then adjourned until to-day.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board met at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

Mr. O'Brien offered a preamble and resolution directing that whereas the Corporation Counsel has given his opinion that the law continuing the term of the present Board of Councilmen is invalid, the Corporation Counsel be requested to give his opinion as to whether or not it is safe for the Board of Aldermen to act upon the papers passed by the Board of Councilmen, and that a committee be appointed to confer with the two Boards of Councilmen and endeavor to arrange for bringing their case before the Court of Appeals at its next session.

The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Coman, indorsing Mr. Matthew T. Brennan as a fit and proper person for the office of Police Commissioner, and calling on the Legislature to appoint him to the office now vacant.

The resolution was adopted.

The resolution which has been before the Board for two years, directing the Street Commissioner to remove the obstructions on Piers Nos. 14 and 15 North River, (the ferry-houses and offices of the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company,) was referred to a Special Committee.

The Board concurred in the resolution to appoint a joint committee to make arrangements for celebrating the 22d of February, and Messrs. Cuddy, O'Brien, Conner, Miller and Ward were appointed a committee on behalf of this Board.

The Board then adjourned to 2 P. M. on Saturday next.

Cruelty to Calves.

We have Holy Writ for authority concerning the inhumanity of "muzzling the ox which treadeth out the corn," and if the Jewish lawgiver could have foreseen the barbarism which this generation practices upon the young of the bovine species at the uptown cattle-yards, he would probably have issued a specific prohibition against it in their behalf. It is no uncommon sight on market days to see young calves exposed to the wintry weather with cords tied around their muzzles so tightly that it is difficult for them to breathe, and impossible for them to bellow out their anguish to Mr. Bergh. It would be much more convenient, economical, profitable and humane to "dress" these animals before they are sent to market. Meanwhile we invite the attention of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the fact that the calves at the cattle-yards would speak for themselves and loudly demand relief if they were not rendered powerless to utter a sound.

Internal Revenue Affairs.

The Metropolitan Revenue Board held a meeting yesterday and disposed of several cases which were first brought to their notice some weeks ago. On account of the changes soon to take place the Board will not consider any new cases. Future seizures will be acted upon directly by the Collector of the District in which the seizure is made, the Deputy-Commissioner or the United States District-Attorney.

Yesterday, Col. Pinckney, Superintendent of Inspectors, received an order from Washington relieving him of his office. Col. Pinckney had occupied the position for over five months.

The following seizures were reported: The distillery of England & Evans, Nos. 307 and 309 Avenue A, and an illicit distillery No. 240 Avenue A.

The Death of Nurslings at Mme. Parselle's Private Lying-in Hospital—Inquest by the Coroner.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan at the residence of Dr. Thomas C. Finnell, No. 132 West Houston-street, over the bodies of Ann McKenna and another infant, name unknown, whose death at the private lying-in hospital, No. 147 West Seventeenth-street, kept by Mrs. Catharine D. Putnam, *alias* Mme. Parselle, has already been reported. Only medical testimony was taken in the case.

Dr. Charles C. Terry testified that he had examined the stomachs of the deceased, and found evidence of the presence of opium, in small quantity, which he supposed was probably given for medicinal purposes.

Dr. Thomas C. Finnell testified that he, assisted by several other physicians, had made a *post-mortem* examination of the bodies, which were extremely emaciated, pale and bloodless; the brains were slightly congested; after a careful examination of the organs, he had failed to detect any disease whatever; in his opinion, death had been caused by improper nourishment.

The jury impaneled was composed entirely of physicians, and they rendered a verdict in accordance with the theory offered by Dr. Finnell, declining to censure the woman under whose treatment the children had died.

A Card.

Lest the Coroner's censure in the late inquest at No. 147 West Seventeenth-street, and the published resolution adopted by the Board of Health, at its meeting on the 30th of January, may give a wrong impression with respect to my complicity in the alleged systematic starving, poisoning and fraudulent burial of foundlings and cast-off infants, at Mrs. Putnam's establishment, I take this method of stating the facts in the case. My relations to that institution were those of a physician, the same as others who preceded me. Could I refuse to alleviate the sufferings of these innocent babes, and refuse the summons on account of their disreputable parentage? A physician has no business with that question in his decisions of duty. This hospital has been no secret, even to the Board of Health, and has been constantly advertised in the daily papers. It is true that many have died there, but in no larger proportions, I think, than elsewhere. I have never had any cause to withhold the true number, or disguise it; nor have I ever done so intentionally. I was not told at the inquest that the number was wrong on my certificate, and it was not then, and I said under oath that it was correct, and it was when shown me there. If it had been stated to me that it had been corrected, I might have explained; or, at least, disavowed any intentional error. It was only the next morning that I learned of the lack of one figure, and consequent dish of bitter herbs which had been cooked for me. Let him who has never made a mistake with the pen, of omission or commission, cast the first stone. The accuracy of my burial certificate has been called in question; also, as to the cause of death. In answer, I have only to refer to the long list of certificates in the Bureau of Vital Statistics made out by some of our best physicians in similar cases. They are precisely alike. So I am not alone in this affliction. The child is reported to have died from starvation or improper food. I have never seen anything in the house to justify such a decision, either in this case or in any other. The *post-mortem* examination seems to me to prove nothing to substantiate such an opinion. I appeal to the records of cases of infantile disease occurring among our best population, as showing precisely the same appearances. My friends and acquaintances need give themselves no uneasiness on my account. I feel fully able to defend myself with clean hands before any tribunal. J. W. RANNEY, M.D.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

A PICKPOCKET.

Miss Esther Fuller, of Tottenville, S. I., proceeded yesterday morning to the Staten Island Ferry, and, while she was standing in the reception-room, Thomas Donovan stepped up beside her and, as is alleged, picked her pocket of a small sum of money. He was escaping when Officer Thompson, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, arrested him, and found the pocket-book and contents under a shawl on his arm. The lady did not miss her property until the officer made inquiries. When Donovan was arraigned before the magistrate he was committed for trial.

A BOWERY BURGLARY CASE.

Fontaine Spence Pettis, rather unfavorably known to the Police, was yesterday arrested and arraigned before the magistrate by Officer Martinot, of the Fourteenth Precinct, on suspicion of complicity in the commission of the burglary in the jewelry store of Abraham Posner, at No. 300½ Bowery, on Saturday night, when $6,000 worth of jewelry and $2,000 in money were carried off. As the officer could not present any direct evidence against the prisoner, Justice Dowling committed him on a bench warrant, which accused Pettis of having some two years ago stolen $3,000 in U. S. Five-twenty bonds from a Mr. Sonnebaum, of Philadelphia, and sold them to a Nassau-street broker. An examination was held soon after the theft, when the bonds were clearly traced to the possession of the accused. During the afternoon Mr. Posner called at the court-room, when he stated that Pettis had introduced a man to him who subsequently proved to be a thief. He could not swear that Pettis had robbed his safe. The prisoner is held awaiting the action of the District Attorney.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

LARD LARCENY.

David Ackerman, No. 697 Washington-street, states in his affidavit that on the 23d of January he delivered several tierces of lard to one Grant, a truck-driver, for one William Porle. On the way to the place of delivery the truck became disabled, when Grant was compelled to unload the lard. It is alleged that Porle then took one of the tierces, valued at $50, and sold it to a baker in Leonard-street for $24. Porle being arraigned, admitted that he had sold the lard as charged, and Conrad Waldeck, No. 151 Leonard-street, being arraigned upon the charge of having purchased the stolen property, confessed that he had bought the lard of Porle, but claimed that he did not know it had been stolen. Both prisoners were held for examination.

BLASTING ROCKS.

Officer Woodward, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, brought in Michael Conway, and charged that, yesterday morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the prisoner being engaged in blasting rocks in Thirty-fifth-street, a few feet west of Madison-avenue, had fired a blast without having provided the covering called for by the ordinance of the Common Council, thus endangering the lives of passers-by. He further alleged that Conway had been repeatedly notified to place proper coverings over his blasts, and had paid no attention whatever to the warning. The prisoner gave bail in $300 to answer at the Special Sessions.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.

Amzi S. Dodd, No. 944 Broadway, stated in his complaint that he is Treasurer of Dodds' Express, of which Herman P. Nelson was an employe. The funds of the Company having for some time past been missed at intervals from the safe, suspicion was directed toward Nelson, who being arrested confessed that about the 23d of January he had abstracted three packages from the safe containing $17 50. The accused was committed in default of $500 bail to answer at the Special Sessions. Nelson was employed as a telegraph operator in the office.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

STREET CAR ACCIDENT.

Sunday evening Charles A. Hansens endeavored to get on the front platform of car No. 60 of the Third-avenue line while it was at the corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue. The speed of the car was not slackened until Hansens, slipping, fell upon the track in front of the wheels. The car appears then to have been stopped, as the wheels did not pass over Hansens, but came against his person with such force as to break his leg. The driver, Thomas Secompte, was arrested and held for examination.

RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Dennis Shay was charged by Officer Stutsberg, of the Tenth Precinct, with having purchased a coat that had been stolen from Edward Hartrick, No. 91 Second-avenue, with knowledge that it was stolen property. The accused denied all the allegations of the complaint, and was held for examination.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Mysterious Suicide.—Coroner Flynn held an inquest yesterday at the German boarding-house, No. 17 Spring-street, over the body of Herman Franze, a German, aged thirty-five, a tailor employed at No. 102 Bowery, and formerly a soldier in the Seventh New-York Volunteers, who committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a pistol. The evidence adduced showed that the deceased had appeared quite depressed in spirits for over a fortnight, and yesterday morning received a letter through the City post, which he burned in the stove, and went up-stairs to his room. At 1 o'clock the report of a pistol was heard, and the deceased was found quite dead, and sitting on the lower step of the stairs leading to the fourth floor. The bullet had entered the right temple bone, passing through the skull, and emerged just behind the left ear, breaking the banister and falling on the floor. A verdict of suicide was rendered. The deceased left a note, written in German, to his employer, requesting that his bounty might be given to his sister, who resides in Missouri.

Death of an Outcast.—Adam Kruger, of intemperate habits and having no home, was admitted as a patient to Bellevue Hospital on the 26th ult. Kruger was suffering from erysipelas of the head and face, and was found to have sustained a scalp wound; extensive inflammation of the brain followed and death ensued on Saturday. Acting House Surgeon Bull made a *post-mortem* examination and expressed the opinion that death resulted from meningitis following erysipelas, the result of a scalp wound. Coroner Flynn will hold the inquest. The Twentieth Precinct Police have arrested two men on suspicion of having beaten the deceased, and they are detained to await the result of the inquest.

Another Suicide.—An unknown man leaped into the East River from a Grand-street ferry-boat yesterday morning. He was picked up by T. H. Miller, of the schooner *Caroline*, at the foot of Broome-street, and taken on board the Harbor Police boat. Medical aid was summoned, but death ensued soon after the arrival of the physician. An inquest will be held to-day at the Morgue.

The Salaries of the Old Board of Councilmen.—Yesterday several members of the old Board of Councilmen applied at the Comptroller's office for their salaries for the month of January, and were refused payment. The Comptroller said that the Corporation Counsel had advised him to wait for the decision of the Courts before paying salaries to either the old or new Boards.

Mozart Primaries.—The election of members of the Mozart Hall General Committee, and also of the several Ward Committees took place in the various wards last evening. The General Committee meets this evening at Mozart Hall for organization.

Chamber of Commerce.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held next Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the rooms, No. 63 William-street.

Items.—Michael Fox, of No. 405 East Sixteenth-street, a laborer, aged 25, was severely if not fatally crushed yesterday morning, by a quantity of coal falling on him, at the yard of the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of East Fifteenth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.... A male infant was found on Sunday night in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, near Third-avenue, where it had been abandoned. The little fellow had almost perished with the intense cold. He was committed to the care of the Commissioners of Charities..... Charles E. Hausmann, of No. 85 Bowery, attempted on Sunday night to leap on the front platform of car No. 60 of the Third-avenue line. He fell to the pavement and the car wheels passed over his legs, crushing them in a severe manner. Mr. Hausmann was taken home, and Thos. Lacount, the driver, was arrested, though why was not ascertained.... Ellen Rooney, aged 8 years, was severely burned yesterday at No. 56 Ridge-street, by having her clothes set on fire by a hot stove.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS FOR TUESDAY.

Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned to second Monday.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Held by Ingraham, J.

Court opens at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

Nos.
807—Chamberlain vs. Dunbar.
305—Ford vs. Aiken.
383—Bryan vs. Duryee.
781—Osborn et al. vs. Mich. Cent. R. R. Co.
371—Carpenter vs. Jaudon et al.
605—Burney vs. Owen.
941—Leigh vs. Schwartz et al.
235—Mussey vs. Murray.
965—Whittemore vs. Patterson.
989—Eisendorf vs. Layton.
759—Marx vs. Rathburn et al.

Nos.
967—Eschelbach vs. Sinsheimer.
171—Aughin et al. vs. Gumpert.
275—Corwin vs. Field.
469—McCarthy vs. Martin et al.
477—Springk et al. vs. Repub. Fire Ins. Co.
539—Brooks et al. vs. Hayward.
547—Grodjinski vs. Lewis.
571—Derancey vs. Stevenson.
579—Sinclair vs. Brennan.

Part II.—Held by Mullen, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
658—Robertson et al. vs. Tyler et al.
994—Sawyer et al. vs. Chambers et al.
876—Minto vs. Thirsen.
806—Ontario B'k vs. Bradford.
410—Sturgis et al. vs. Roberts.
164—Hyland vs. Lynch, Sheriff, &c.
2736—Hull et al. vs. Harris, et al.
896—Gilmor vs. McKibbin et al.
284—Webster vs. Racket et al.
450—Fant vs. Ingersoll et al.

Nos.
562—Comm'rs of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
6—Foot et al. vs. Harris et al.
662—Chapman vs. Briggs.
736—Matthews et al. vs. Macoy et al.
194—Rosenthal vs. Lynch.
770—Geissen vs. Haufman et al.
790—Schafer vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
672—Ferris, trustee, vs. Vail.
818—Higgins et al. vs. Gajer.
820—Virtue vs. Kelley.

Part III.—Held by —— J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
212—Gero et al. vs. Halsted et al.
685—Crowley vs. Clark.
813—Townsend, &c., vs. White.
977—Romaine vs. Lemlein.
913—Sellers vs. Schwartz et al.
903—Baldwin vs. Bodine et al.
179—Monroe vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
375—Perkins et al. vs. McDavitt.
355—Rorke et al. vs. Parker et al.
209—Miller vs. McLaren.

Nos.
717—Cohen et al. vs. McGay.
413—Dyer vs. Otis et al.
479—Merrick et al. vs. Haley et al.
959—Potter vs. Hyman et al.
925—Morgan et al. vs. Westcott.
961—Levy vs. Reichman, &c.
2289—Angevine vs. Angevine et al.
713—Kirtland, &c., vs. Northrop et al.
717—Bell, Adm'x., vs. Spotts, Adm'x.
793—Nat. Cent. Bank vs. Bank of Commonwealth.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Adjourned to Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Case.

No.
64—Seymour vs. Davenport.
Call No. 86—Bufford et al. vs. Godard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1373—Carnes vs. Platt.
3453—Mullen vs. Rice.
3635—Lange, &c., vs. Havens.
3637—Pinneant vs. Stewart.
3479—Russell vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
3569—Luckey vs. Gannon.
3513—Brice vs. Wear.
3625—Kuhn vs. Stevens.

Nos.
2847—Wood vs. DeCamp.
2585—Pendril vs. Second-av. R. R. Co.
3583—Joseph vs. Jacobs.
3419—Fairweather vs. Satterly.
3461—Ramaley vs. Leland.
1789—Lanier vs. Wyman.
2877—Rhodes vs. Beach.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3802—Smith vs. Miller.
3256—Tyler vs. Amsterdam Fire Ins. Co.
3772—Mackay vs. Ballin.
3770—Vogel vs. Dannebaum.
3268—Krug et al. vs. Schneider.
3688—Toledo, &c., R. R. Co. vs. Hawkes.
1492—Berdell vs. McIlvaine.

Nos.
3782—Crowther vs. Robbins.
3776—Coet vs. Clark.
3714—Bery vs. Lowenberg.
3332—Levy vs. Bernstein.
3760—Douse vs. Genin.
3784—Lynch vs. Marshall.
3788—Harding & Co. vs. Caldwell.
3798—Schanck vs. Morris.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
827—Schofield vs. DeComeau.
824—Brown vs. Elliott.
881—Drake vs. Gorman.
883—Gouran vs. Sledge.
885—Eilthorp vs. Holden.
886—Kaiser vs. Kallman.
888—Hill vs. Reed.
889—Hillyer vs. Coolidge.
894—Conners vs. Rutgers Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
895—Metcalf vs. Bylandt.
896—Secord vs. Market Fire Ins. Co.
897—Sombom vs. Nathan.
898—Anderson vs. Huebner.
899—Weigle vs. Franz.
900—Haughwout, &c., vs. the Mayor.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
1242—Simpson vs. Sexton.
808—Frank vs. Bromhorst.
622—Dirik vs. Lush.
1306—Brady vs. Butterly et al.
265—Wakefield, &c., vs. Halsey, &c.
608—Wilford vs. Murphy, &c.
806—Frank vs. Brown, &c.
763—Hull vs. Second-av. Railroad Co.

Nos.
560—Abrahams vs. The Mayor, &c.
264—Wakefield vs. Putzel.
902—Wallington vs. Kirkland, et al.
903—Mathews vs. Byron.
904—De Comeau et al. vs. Guild Farm Oil Co.
905—Thompsons vs. Barns et al.
906—Shaw vs. Saltz.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
14—Beebe vs. Fetterich.
15—Same vs. Same.
16—Lorey vs. Shiene.
19—Bailey vs. Ross.
—Ponton vs. Hammill.
—Fowler vs. Kelly.
—Seiss vs. Wolf.
23—Twela vs. Regis.
24—Luley vs. Sebastian.
25—Gleadell vs. Recknagel.
26—Dunn vs. Lloyd.

Nos.
27—McMurray vs. Harwood.
28—Fernold vs. The I. M. Company.
29—Coffee vs. Justh.
30—Kavanagh vs. McKimmen.
31—Gilbert vs. Weeks.
32—Theseline vs. Glover.
33—Cunningham vs. Curley.
34—Ross vs. Lowenstein.
35—Murray vs. Doyle.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Rose McIntyre; felonious assault and battery, two cases.

The People vs. John Farrell; felonious assault and battery, four cases.

The People vs. Anton Montereti and Jose Garcia; burglary.

The People vs. Thomas Jordan; grand larceny.

The People vs. Wm. Jackson and Henry Smith; petit larceny from person.

The People vs. William Mansfield; grand larceny.

The People vs. Thomas P. Jenks; grand larceny.

The People vs. Patrick Grienan; felonious assault and battery, two cases.

The People vs. Jeremiah Hurigan; felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Thomas Lynch; felonious assault and battery.

The People vs. Thomas Mahony; false petences.

The People vs. Robert F. Mather, petit larceny.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.—Feb. 3.

Before Judge Benedict.

THE DEVLIN CASE—THE PRISONER CONVICTED.

This case was concluded to-day. The Court was thronged by anxious spectators. Besides the counsel concerned there were also many prominent members of the Bar present, who came to listen to the closing arguments of Messrs. Brady and Stoughton.

The Judge announced that he would exclude papers—a duplicate application and another paper found after Devlin's arrest—offered by the defence on Friday as evidence, but would give them the benefit of an exception.

The first witness called was *Frederick J. Warburton* who swore to the accuracy of the stenographic report of proceedings taken before Commissioner Newton. As to the correctness of Mr. Cocheu's testimony, impugned by that gentleman, witness said the evidence was correct, with the exception of a few trifling verbal errors.

Charles Tappen, recalled and examined, deposed that in the book of special tax assessment, the letters "D. N." meant "Demand Notice."

The District-Attorney then offered in evidence the testimony of Cashen taken before the Commissioner.

The evidence was objected to, and his Honor ruled it out. The District-Attorney next offered to read a letter written by Mr. Devlin to Mr. Cashen, which would be corroborative evidence of the conversation between both gentlemen.

The Judge admitted the evidence.

The handwriting of the letter having been proved the document itself was read. It ran thus:

OCT. 2, 1866.

Dear Sir: My liberal offer of this morning, the same as I extend to others, which you refused, is withdrawn. This is after reflection and consultation. Your manner seemed menacing and defiant. I never submit to it from any one, especially from one so vulnerable as Mr. Cashen. If you wish me to consider it as a challenge to test our strength in certain quarters, I accept it.

Yours, &c., JOHN DEVLIN.

John W. Selvage swore that he made an abstract of returns (produced) which was correct.

Mr. Brady then spoke for the defence. He argued that his client was merely a broker, and it was therefore unnecessary for him to keep a book. He entered very fully into the case, arguing it at great length, and finally asked for a verdict for his client.

Mr. Stoughton replied on the part of the Government. He recapitulated the evidence, and said from the state of facts presented, there was no other course open for the jury but to find a verdict for the Government.

The Judge then charged the jury. He said: This case that now closes carries with it great responsibility. Responsibility on the jurymen in any case is no very light thing. It is dependent in this case from the nature of the cause, for this is a revenue cause, an effert on the part of the Treasury Department of the United States to enforce the Revenue laws of the country—laws upon which rest the credit of the country, laws which touch every portion of society, and upon which almost the life of the nation rests—most unpleasant laws, laws which must be enforced, which in any country that expects to live must be obeyed, both by the poor and the rich, by the powerful as well as by the weak, and those laws can be enforced in a free government but in two ways, and both lead through the Courts of law. They provide, as a means of enforcing them, forfeiture, where the Government seizes the property of persons claimed to have violated those laws, and confiscates, forfeits, sells it, hoping thereby to compel obedience to the laws by the milder form of punishment by losing property. The other feature—method of inforcing—is by criminal prosecution, in which a party is charged with offending those laws. Although having many severe features, although stringent in their terms, they are not necessarily harsh statutes. Whether they were so or were not would be of small consequence here, for your duty and mine would be to impose them; but that you may not be under the impression that you are asked in this or in any other case to enforce a law which is hard and harsh, it is only necessary to consider that in the first place for violation of that law, it rests with the Government prosecutor whether he will prosecute. If he determines that the prosecution must be pursued, the matter then goes before the Grand Jury, and the Grand Jury must say whether they think it must be prosecuted. If they so declare by their indictment, it comes into a Court of justice, before a Court and jury, and there in most instances great discretion is conveyed given to the Court in the matter of punishment, as in this case, the option to inflict a fine ranging from $6 to $500, and the term of imprisonment from a few hours to two years; and if the Grand Jury found the man guilty, the case comes, as I said before, a petty jury, so that the law is law, and may be enforced without any unnecessary harshness. Now, Government having tried, as is well known in the enforcing of this Revenue law, the milder form of punishment by forfeiture, has at last been driven to resort to criminal prosecution. It is the last resort. If criminal offenders against the United States can pass through Courts and go free, there is no other way in a free government by which the revenue can be collected. Upon the juries of the country rests the responsibility of saying in all revenue cases whether or no this law shall be obeyed, and that is the responsibility that is upon you in this case. Now I don't say this to have you suppose that this man's cause is to be disposed of upon no general considerations. nor upon facts or law of other cases. He is entitled here in this case as every criminal, every prisoner, every defendant is, to have his own case judged upon its own law and its own facts, without reference to its effect upon the community, and that must be the judgment in this case. But every criminal prosecution has two objects in view, one to punish the offender for the crime he has committed, and the other by the example to prevent others from committing the like offence, and so that the general consideration of the object of these prosecutions is the proper thing—the necessary thing for you to consider in order that you may come to a proper conclusion. Realize the responsibility which rests upon you when you are called upon to decide a case of this kind. Now, I am making these remarks with reference to the responsibility more freely in this case because, I say frankly and under a sense of my own responsibility, that under the law, as I understand it, and under the evidence as it appears to me, there is no doubt as to the judgment which should follow the prosecution. In such a case, where there is so little doubt, the responsibility comes upon the jury clean and clear. It should be realized. Now, this is no action to recover $50 or $100. It is no case of a contract between the Government of the United States or any of the United States officers and John Devlin. It has another signification. As a matter of money, it makes but little difference whether a man of the Ninth or Fifth Ward runs a distillery, produces a few gallons of whisky, or whether this prisoner brought fifty or one hundred gallons, and did not pay the tax on them into the Treasury on such a day. It is as a matter of money little; but whether or no this man or the other man shall or shall not obey the law is a matter of great moment, and that is the question here. This man is prosecuted because he has, if the facts be true as the witnesses have sworn, because he has declined and refused to obey the law, and that gives the case a great significance. Now, realize your responsibility. I call your attention to your rights and duties as jurymen to rights and duties which you, in common with all juries called in Courts of justice, have in this case. In our country a jury in the most classes of cases, is a part of every court of justice. In many lands there is no jury; cases are passed on—all the facts—by one Judge or three Judges. In our country, in some classes of cases, the Judge passes upon the law and facts. In the admiralty cases tried here I am never assisted by a jury, for I myself alone have to assume the responsibility and pass upon the law and facts. But in ordinary court cases there is always in our country a jury, and the jury passes upon the facts of cases there are also other considerations that the and the Court passes upon the law. Under that class Judge there has the right, as in civil cases, to indicate to the jury to direct their verdict by his own opinion of the evidence. When there is no dispute about the facts, then the Judge directs the jury, and the jury find upon the opinion of the Court on the evidence what the verdict should be. But when you come to a criminal case, under our form of government the case must always go to the jury, and the responsibility shifts from the Court to the jury, who pass upon facts, and whose verdict is final. They pass upon the facts alone; they take the law. You must take the law in your case as you receive it from the Court; you have no right to differ; you have no right to doubt, for the purposes of this case.

The law as declared from the bench is the only law you can look to. That law you have a right to apply to the facts as you find them, and on that you render your verdict—which is conclusive. That is your duty here, to consider the facts, and I will declare the law. Let us look to see what the case is—for you must still remember this case is the case we are to try and no other. This man, the prisoner at the bar, is charged with three offences, all made criminal by the law. In the first place he is charged with having carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in liquor, from the months of May to September, 1866, without having a licence. In such a case the *onus* of proof, as to whether a man has or has not a licence, rests on the defendant. The government is not bound to prove that a man has a license for the very simple reason that that man has merely to produce his license if he has one. In this case, from the evidence as it stands, there is no evidence to show that a license has been taken out by John Devlin for carrying on the business of a wholesale dealer in liquor from May to September, 1866; so that the question is, "Did he carry on the business of a wholesale dealer in liquor in this district during that period?" That is the question of fact for you to pass upon. The definition of a wholesale dealer is fixed by the statute, which declares that a wholesale dealer is a person who shall sell liquor in quantities exceeding three gallons to one person at the same time, and a person who carries on that business of dealing in those wholesale quantities is an offender where he has no license. So then you see clearly the question you have to ask yourself. Look at this, which I think is the second count, but which in point of time is the first charge. Did he carry on the business of dealing for gain in disposing of those wholesale quantities of liquor in this district? If you find that he did, why then you are bound to render your verdict of guilty. You heard the evidence here. You have heard what the witnesses said, and you are bound to believe the witnesses unless in the circumstances attending the transaction as proved, or in the other matter there was something to lead you to discredit their statements; but if there are no circumstances which lead you to doubt the evidence of Mr. Puffer, Cunningham and another witness which you recollect having before you—if you believe the statements of these witnesses, then you are bound to say the man carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in liquor at this time without having had a license. There is no evidence in the case that will warrant you in finding he was a pedlar. The question is, was he a pedlar, after the definition of a pedlar as given in the statute? and I charge you that he was not, and the person, if he feels aggrieved by this statement of the law, may have the benefit of an exception. We dispose of the first charge. The simple question of fact I don't direct on. I direct the law, and upon you is the responsibility of saying if this man carried on the business as a business of dealing for gain—this dealing in the article of liquor—during the period I have mentioned. Now, the next charge, which is the first charge in this indictment, is that, after September, he carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in liquor without having paid a special tax. The 1st of September the law was changed, no more licenses were required, but a man was bound to register himself, as he was under the first statute, with the Assessor of his district, and after registering to apply to the Collector, and there pay the sum which was called special tax, for which he got a receipt; and it is declared by the law that any man who carries on the business without having paid the special tax was a vender; and the charge is here that after this law came into operation, which was after September, the person charged—the accused—carried on the business of a wholesale dealer in liquors without having paid this tax. Here also, as in the other case, the burden did rest upon him to prove that he had paid the tax, and he has failed to prove he paid it. So here it is the same question as in the first charge. Did he, during this different period, carry on the business of a wholesale dealer in liquor? It is sworn to by others of these witnesses. You remember what the evidence is. You will consider and say, on your oaths, whether or no he dealt in this article of liquor, in quantities exceeding three gallons, for the latter period mentioned in the indictment. The third charge is distinct, arising out of the same person's occupation, and it is that he failed to keep books as provided by law. Now law in that behalf declares that every wholesale dealer in liquor shall keep a book stating in it the persons from whom he buys, the quantity of his dealings, and it makes it a penalty—an offence—not to keep this book, and that is the law of the land. It was a law which was obligatory upon this man if he was a wholesale dealer, and the question here is, as in the other, had he kept a book in which his sales were entered and his purchases. But it is not shown that he did keep a book. The burden was upon him, and you will recollect the evidence of the witnesses on that point. If he was a wholesale dealer and failed to keep a book, then he must be found guilty under this charge. Those are the three charges to be borne in your mind. They are distinct from each other, and must be passed on by you, and they are, as I said in the first place, by no means trivial. Then the difficulty about this law is that many suppose that the simple feature of it is one particular thing; that each particular thing is trivial and unimportant. It is not for you or me to say whether it is important that he should keep a book, but the law says that he shall. So then, gentlemen, there you have the case. Three charges against the man are to be passed upon by you, and your verdict is to be rendered by your oaths as you find the facts to be. Only one conclusion can be arrived at, but it will be your conclusion and not mine. This person—this prisoner—is entitled in this case, as every prisoner is, to the benefit of every reasonable doubt upon the facts. It must be a reasonable doubt, and that he should have, if a reasonable doubt can be found to exist. Your duty is, under the law, to consider the evidence, and if you believe the testimony that has been offered, and you think there is no reasonable doubt but that he carried on the business in these quantities, you will find him guilty—otherwise you will acquit him.

After an absence of about ten minutes the jury returned with a verdict of guilty on all three counts.

Mr. Evart asked for time to make a case and to move in arrest of judgment, and on consultation between counsel and the Court the 24th of February was fixed for the hearing of the motion.

The Court then ordered the accused to be remanded to custody. His counsel stated that they supposed he was already on sufficient bail in this case and under the other indictments.

The District-Attorney said it was not sufficient in the present state of the case, and there might be a doubt as to taking bail after conviction.

The Judge said he would hear the question of bail to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Barbour and a Jury.

ACTION ON CONTRACT.

Patrick O'Byrne vs. *James T. Lloyd.*—This is an action to recover $400 for the draft of a map of a section of the City of Buffalo made by plaintiff for defendant Lloyd, the well-known publisher of maps, under a written contract entered into in June, 1864, by which defendant agreed to pay plaintiff $400 each for maps of sections of cities of a certain size and description specified in the agreement—such maps to be made of any city which defendant might designate. The defence was that the map in question was included in a settlement made between plaintiff and defendant, in which plaintiff claims to have paid defendant for all the work done.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

F. G. Salmon for plaintiff; Cooper and Roe for defendant.

PART II.—Judge McCunn will hold this Branch of the Court during the present term, and also preside at the regular sessions of the General Term for which he is assigned—three of the Judges of the Court being in attendance at the Constitutional Convention.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

PART II.—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Barrett and a Jury.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Jane Collins vs. *Edward C. Richards.*—This was an action for damages for an assault committed by defendant upon plaintiff, a widow lady, on the 7th of April, 1866, in Twelfth-street, near Third-avenue. Plaintiff, who was a tenant of defendant, testified that defendant came to her apartments and demanded the rent, at the same time seizing plaintiff and throwing her on the floor; she escaped into the hall and was followed by defendant, who attacked her with a bunch of keys, pushed her down and bruised her so severely that she was confined to the bed for three weeks, and was not able to be out for thirteen months.

Plaintiff's story was contradicted by defendant, who swore that on going for his rent he was attacked by plaintiff, and that he used no more violence than was necessary for self-defence. The case is still on.

J. J. Rogers for plaintiff, H. N. Beach, for defendant.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Justice Ingraham.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer (criminal branch) commenced the February term yesterday morning, Justice INGRAHAM presiding. Grand jurors were selected from a lengthy panel, but were dismissed without being sworn, until Monday, the 17th inst., when the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions will have concluded its labors,—the law providing that only one such body shall sit at the same time in the county. A number of important cases,—principally homicides,—will probably be taken up toward the close of the month.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—FEB. 3.

By Judge Cardozo.

Wills & Co. vs. Rosengarden; motion granted.

Rachel Eppstein vs. Bernard Eppstein; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Surmont vs. Crucy et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of George Barnes et al., infants, for sale of real estate; order granted.

Mary E. Palmer vs. Samuel C. Palmer; report confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—FEB. 3.

Before Robertson, C. J., Barbour and Monell, J. J.

Christopher Tyler vs. James J. Barrons; Exceptions overruled and judgment entered for the plaintiff for the amount of verdict with costs.

[Opinions by Barbour, J., and Robertson, C. J.]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judge Jones.

The Hardware, Bolt, Spike, &c., Co. vs. Josiah Caldwell; motion granted without costs.

Eugene Michon vs. Chas. A Groux; motion granted.

Union Adams vs. Jno. E. Blanco et al.; motion granted.

Albert W. Baillie et al. vs. Andrew Irving; motion or new trial denied with costs.

Samuel Brooks vs. James Brooks et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Chas. J. Frank et al. vs. Michael Beimler; motion granted.

Michael Strauss vs. Dry Dock, East Broadway and Seventh-Avenue Railroad Co.; motion granted without costs.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—FEB. 3.

By Judge Brady.

Butterworth vs. Crawford; motion granted with $10 costs, to abide event. [See opinion.]

Werner vs. Bergman; order granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Hackett.

The February term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday morning by Recorder HACKETT. Assistant District-Attorney Gunning S. Bedford represented the prosecution.

The Grand Jurors' list was called, but as less than the required number answered to their names, the matter of empaneling the jury was postponed until this morning, the Court directing the Clerk to record a fine against each of the delinquents.

THE TOOKER HOMICIDE.

The case of Alfred W. Tooker, charged with the murder of William Hansen, was called for trial. The prisoner offered a plea of "guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree," which was accepted, and he was then remanded for sentence.

Tooker, it will be remembered, was first mate of the brig *E. Miller*, on which the deceased was a sailor, and on the 14th of November last, while the vessel was at anchor in the bay, the parties engaged in a quarrel, which eventuated in the killing of Hansen with a capstan-bar, with which Tooker struck him on the head. The prisoner is a young man, a native of Babylon, L. I., and expresses deep penitence for the act, which he says was unintentional.

STEALING HORSE-FEED.

Willard P. Maynard, indicted for grand larceny in stealing a lot of horse-feed, to the value of $700, from Ellis N. Crow, No. 11 Charlton-street, was called for trial. It appearing that the feed was taken at various times, by consent of the District-Attorney the prisoner pleaded guilty of petit larceny. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for the term of six months and to pay a fine of $100.

The Court then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN COURT OF SESSIONS—FEB. 3.

Before Judge Troy, Justices Hoyt and Voorhees.

CHARGE TO THE GRAND JURY.

The February Term of this Court opened yesterday. A Grand Jury having been impaneled,

Judge TROY delivered the usual charge. He alluded to the rapid growth of the city in every respect; but regretted that there was one great drawback—an increase of crime—on which subject he remarked: Scarcely a day passes without leaving a record of offences so numerous and aggravated as to occasion a common feeling of fear and insecurity. We have become so familiar with taking of human life, that we no longer regard it with terror or astonishment; it is an everyday occurrence. Scenes of lawless violence are nightly enacted in our streets, and no house, however securely guarded, is proof against the cunning and skill of the modern burglar. Great crimes sometimes go unpunished, for detection does not always follow their commission, at least so far as the perpetrators are concerned, and yet with all this we have an admirable police system, with trained and faithful officers, who never hesitate to risk their lives in the performance of their duties. Having next referred to the duties of jurors and other matters, he spoke of the necessity of secrecy, and said it was strictly forbidden to disclose the finding of an indictment unless the person indicted be in actual custody, for there were many cases where such a disclosure would enable the party to flee or conceal himself and thus defeat the ends of justice. He next drew their attention to violations of the statute against carrying concealed weapons. The practice, he said, which is not only illegal, but is disgraceful and cowardly, is one of the most prolific sources of crime, and it is to be regretted that it should be so common in this City. If you can aid in suppressing it by bringing the offenders to justice, you will confer a great public benefit and may rest firmly assured that the Court will do its full duty in the premises. He concluded by saying, the great responsibility therefore rests on you to provide for the good order and safety of the public, by bringing offenders to justice. No community can be respected, prosperous or happy unless this duty is performed faithfully and fearlessly, and with the utmost confidence in your desire and determination to so perform it, and that you will go about it diligently and earnestly, the Court will now dismiss you to your labors.

On the retirement of the Grand Jury the Petit Jury were called, and forty-seven jurors were impaneled.

The following prisoners were then arraigned:

Hugh Toland, larceny; pleaded not guilty.

Mary Butler, burglary; pleaded not guilty.

J. McGinnis, burglary; pleaded not guilty.

Francis Dennie, burglary; pleaded not guilty.

James Martin, grand larceny; pleaded not guilty.

Ann Farrell, grand larceny; pleaded not guilty.

Daniel O'Connor, grand larceny; pleaded not guilty.

Harriett Norwood, grand larceny, pleaded not guilty.

Robert Westway, burglary; pleaded not guilty.

Wm. Smock, burglary; pleaded not guilty.

John A. Campbell, grand larceny; pleaded not guilty; sentenced to State Prison for one year and nine months.

Jesse Mott, assault and robbery; pleaded not guilty.

Albert Mott, assault and robbery; pleaded not guilty.

John Robbert, assault and robbery; pleaded not guilty.

G. W. Redeback, sodomy and robbery: pleaded not guilty.

Edward Rowland, grand larceny; not guilty.

Jacob Meyer, grand larceny; pleaded not guilty.

Lester Lee, attempt at rape: pleaded not guilty.

Michael Macklin, burglary; pleaded not guilty.

J. Mulvey, attempt at burglary; pleaded not guilty.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3, 1868.

$9,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s. R. '62	108¾	51	West. Union T.	37
63,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C '62	111⅝	200	do	36⅞
3,500	do	111½	10	Pac. Mail	114¼
3,000	do	111⅝	200	do	114
112,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s. C. '64	109½	250	do	113¾
85,000	U. S. 6s 5-20s, C., '65. new	108⅝	200	Atlantic Mail	99
35,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65	110¼	100	N. Y. Guano	12
60,000	do	110⅛	100	Bos. Water P.	21
9,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R. '67 New	108⅝	200	Adams Ex. Co.	76
116,000	U.S. 5-20s, C. '67 New Issue	108¾	100	do 2d call	75¾
1,000	do	108	100	Wells Fargo Ex.	44
25,000	do s30 x-in	108	50	do	43⅞
25,000	do	108⅛	10	Amer. Ex.	72½
47,500	U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	104⅝	10	do	73
156,000	do	104¾	10	do	72½
115,000	do	104⅞	100	Mer. U. Ex.	36½
3,000	Tr. Not., 7 3-10s. 2d series	107⅞	100	do	36⅞
22,500	do	108	200	do	36¼
20,000	do 3d series	108	45	do	36
25,000	Tenn. 6s, new	60⅞	30	do 2d call	46
21,000	do	61	100	do	36¼
2,000	Tenn. 6s x-c.	63⅛	500	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅛
2,000	do 2d call	63⅛	10	do	128¼
9,000	Virginia 6s, ex c.	44⅛	100	do 2d call	127⅞
25,000	Missouri St. 6s	102	1000	Erie R.	74½
16,000	do 2d call	102	200	do b30	74⅞
7,000	Erie 1st M.	104	500	do	74⅝
2,000	Del., L. & W. 2d.	97	200	do 2d call	74⅛
3,000	To. & W. 2d M.	78¾	200	Erie R. Pr.	81½
21,000	Gt. W. R. 2d M.	72	100	Hud. R. R.	147
	Ill. & So. Iowa, 1st	74	800	Reading R.	95
3,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97⅞	100	do 2d call	94⅝
3,000	Mi. & St. P. 1st.	89	100	Mich. Cen.	111⅝
1,000	C. & G. E. 1st M.	74½	10	Illinois Cen.	134⅛
1,000	N.Y. & N. H. B., 6s	97	1600	M. S. & N. I. R.	90½
1,500	Mor. & E. 1 M. s	90	800	do	90⅝
10	Ocean Bank	103	100	do 2d call	90⅝
50	Continental Bank	103	1000	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
30	Bank of Amer.	160	100	do b30	74
10	Shoe & L. Bk.	110	100	Clev. & Tol.	112
200	Canton Co.	58⅞	27	Clev., P. & Ash. R.	110
100	Quick. Min.	25	250	Chic. & R. I.	102⅞
76	Del. & Hud. Ca.	149	200	do	102⅜
70	do	150	300	do	102⅛
10	do	149⅞	400	do call s30	101¾
100	Dubuque & S.C.	80	700	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	85⅞
			100	Ft. W. P. & C.	102
			100	Chi. & Alton R.	135
			200	O. & Miss. R.	32⅛
			200	C. & A. 1st P.	26
			100	Mar. & C. 1st P.	25
			50	H. & St. J. R.	60
			100	do 2d call	58⅞

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	112	500	N. Y. Cen. R.	127¾
50,000	do	111⅞	100	do	127⅞
110,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	111⅝	300	do	128
25,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C. '64	109⅛	100	do	128⅛
20,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65 New Issue	108	200	do	128¼
26,000	U. S. 5-20s, C. 67 New Iss.	108½	500	Erie R.	74⅝
85,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	104⅝	100	Erie R. Pf.	80⅝
50,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s 2d series	108	200	do	80⅞
4,000	Tenn. St. 6s.	63⅞	200	Mich. Cen. R.	112
20,000	Tenn. 6s new	60⅞	100	do	112⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s	102	100	do	112⅜
1,000	N. Car 6s x-c	51½	100	do	113
20,000	do	51⅝	600	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅞
10,000	do	51⅞	100	do	97⅛
100	Quicksilver	25	200	M. S. & N. I.	91
200	Atlantic Mail	98½	400	do	91⅜
500	do	98	500	do	91⅞
100	do	97⅞	500	do	91½
100	N. Y. Guano	13	100	do	91⅞
200	do	13⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	133⅞
100	Adams Ex.	75½	200	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73¾
100	do	75⅞	500	do	73⅞
250	Wells Fargo Ex.	44	100	Chi. & R. I.	101½
10	Am. Ex.	72	300	do	101⅜
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	74⅞	500	do	101⅝
330	Mer. U. Ex.	36	500	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65
			100	P., Ft. W. & C.	101¼
			200	Ohio & M. R.	32⅛
			700	do	32⅜
			50	New-Jersey R.	132

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Mer. U. Ex.	36¼	300	Mich. S. & N. I.	89
200	Atlantic Mail	98¾	100	do	89½
100	N. Y. Cen. x-d c	128⅛	200	do	89⅜
6800	Erie R.	74⅞	200	do	89¼
600	do	74½	2600	do	89½
800	do	74⅝	300	do c	89⅜
1500	do b3	74⅝	200	do b10	89½
2200	Erie R. Pf.	80½	200	do	89⅝
600	Reading R.	95⅛	300	do	89⅞
800	do	95½	100	do	89⅝
500	do c	95⅛	1200	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅛
200	do s15	95⅛	200	Cl. & Tol.	111⅞
400	do b3	95⅝	100	do	111⅜
100	P., F. W. & C. b3	102½	200	do	112
100	do	102⅛	100	do	112⅛
600	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅛	1100	Chic., R. I. & P.	102⅜
200	do	32⅜	100	do	103
100	M. & St. P.	47½	200	do	102¾
100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	65	100	do	102⅝
			600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	21	100	Hud. R. R.	146⅝
100	Wells, Fargo Ex.	44	100	Mil. & St. P.	47⅞
200	Mer. U. Ex.	36¼	800	M. & St. P. Pf.	64½
100	Quicksilver	24⅞	300	P., F. W. & C.	101⅜
100	do c	24¾	100	do b3	101½
100	do	24½	100	do	101⅝
100	do	24⅝	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	32⅜
100	do	25	100	do s15	32⅜
100	Mariposa Pr.	14½	100	do b10	32⅜
200	Pacific Mail	111⅛	300	Bost. H. & Erie	16⅛
800	do	111⅛	200	M. S. & N. I. R.	90⅛
200	do	111¼	2100	do	90½
200	do	111⅜	200	do	90⅜
300	West. U. Tel.	36½	300	do	90½
100	do	36⅞	350	do b3	90⅝
600	N. Y. Cen. x d	127⅞	100	do	90⅝
300	do b3	127⅞	500	Cleve. & Tol. b10	111⅞
200	do	127⅝	400	C., R. I. & P.	102⅛
500	Atlantic Mail	98¾	100	do b10	102½
300	Erie R.	74⅞	100	do	102⅜
1200	do s3	74⅝	100	do b3	102⅛
300	do	74⅝	200	Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
200	do b10	74⅛	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73¾
400	Reading R.	94⅞			
200	do	94⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Canton Co. b30	59	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	92
100	Adams Ex. Co.	75	200	Mil. & St. P.	91⅝
600	Mer. U. Ex.	36	100	do b10	92
100	Quicksilver	25⅛	100	do b3	92
300	Pacific Mail	111¾	2600	do	92½
100	do b15	111⅛	100	do	92⅛
50	do	111⅜	100	do b3	92½
200	At. Mail	97⅞	100	Ill. Cen.	134
100	do	97⅞	200	Clev. & Pitts.	97⅝
100	N. Y. Cent. x-d	128⅛	100	Chic., R. I. & P.	101⅝
500	Erie R.	74⅛	300	do	101½
800	do b3	74⅝	300	do b10	100⅞
200	do b10	74½	100	do	101
100	Hud. Riv. R.	146⅝	100	do b3	101
100	Mil. & St. Paul	48⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	59⅞
500	Mil. & St. Paul Pf.	65	800	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	73⅞
500	Ohio & Miss. R. b3	32⅜	100	do b3	73⅞
500	Bos., Hartford & E.	16⅛			

MONDAY, Feb. 3—P. M.

The sales of Gold were advanced ⅛@⅞ ℔ cent. to-day over the last price of Saturday, and the Gold-room was generally firm. Among the sensational rumors of the day was one to the purport that Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, U. S. Minister at the English Court, had resigned; another, that new trouble was brewing at Washington between the President and Congress. Both were sufficiently ridiculous on their very face to render them worthy of serious consideration, but the essential of common sense in such matters is not always taken into account in the Gold Room. Thus, last week, the speculation for the rise was stimulated on the confident assertion that the bill for substituting Greenbacks for National Bank Notes was to be reported at once and passed by the House of Representatives, while the fact turns out that no such report has yet been made, and if made, the Bill has little or no prospect of becoming a law. The sensations of the present week, it seems probable, are to be of a political, in place of a currency or financial tenor. The sales of Gold were at 141⅜@⅞@⅜@½ ℔ cent. The quotation was 141⅜@141½ ℔ cent at 4 o'clock P. M. The Foreign Exchanges are firm on the basis of 109⅝@110 ℔ cent for standard 60-day bills on London. The market for Money is 5@6 ℔ cent, on call, to the Brokers, with exceptions at 4 ℔ cent where balances are voluntarily left with the great dealers in the Public Funds.

The Stock Exchange opened with increased firmness for the Public Funds of all descriptions. The new 5-20s of 1867, January and July, sold as high as 108⅛@⅞, the 10-40s, March and September, at 104⅞ ℔ cent., and the old 1862s, 5-20s, at 111⅝ ℔ cent. The 7.30 ℔ cents brought 108 ℔ cent and accrued interest. The market was active throughout the day, but at the very close there was a fraction less firmness in prices.

The Railways were especially firm and upward in Chicago and Rock Island and Michigan Southern on the opening of the market this morning. Sales were made of Rock Island at 103@102⅞ ℔ cent., but subsequently, after 1 o'clock, at 102@101⅞@101⅛@101@100⅞ ℔ cent. The *Bull* movement in this Stock from 97½ to 102½@103 ℔ cent., in the face of the 49,000 new shares issued and privately sold in December, has been conducted with unusual secrecy, and the *Short* interest on the Stock Exchange suddenly found themselves out of pocket 4@5 ℔ cent. at the close of last week, and somewhat nervous as to a further advance. This interest was probably largely covered on Saturday and this forenoon, and the price then gave way to about par. The advance in Michigan Southern continued to the close of the late Boards, and the whole advance was from 88⅞ to 91⅞ ℔ cent. New-York Central sold at 128⅛@128@127⅞@128@128⅛ ℔ cent., and Erie at 74⅛@74⅝@74⅛@74⅝ ℔ cent. The Western Roads, with the two exceptions named above, were comparatively quiet at about Saturday's quotations. The Miscellaneous Shares were generally weaker—Pacific Mail down to 111@111⅛ ℔ cent. The Border State Bonds were firmer than on Saturday and in good demand.

After the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday night. The Gold Room closed strong.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	104⅛	104⅞	Missouri	101¼	102
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	111⅛	111⅝	Northwest	60⅛	59⅞
U. S. Con. 5-20s	108	108	N. West Pref.	73⅝	73⅞
N. Y. Central	128⅛	127⅞	Rock Island	102⅛	100
Erie	74⅛	74⅝	Fort Wayne	102⅛	101⅝
Hudson	146⅝	146⅝	W. U. Telegraph	36⅞	36⅞
Reading	95⅛	94⅞	St. Paul Pref.	65	65
Mich. Southern	88⅞	91⅞	St. Paul Com.	47¼	48
Ohio and Miss.	32⅛	32⅜	Pacific Mail	113	111⅛
Pittsburgh	97⅞	97⅞	American Gold	140⅝	141⅝
Tenn 6s, new	60⅞	60⅞	Bills on London	109⅝	109⅝

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ cent., 1868	103½	5-20 cou., 1867	108¼
6 ℔ ct. reg., 1881	111⅛	Oregon W. L. ½ y. '81	107
500 & 1,000, 1881	111⅞	5 ℔ cent. reg., 1874	109⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	110⅛	5 ℔ cent. coup., 1874	111⅛
5-20 coup., small	110⅛	10-40 regis. ex. d. 1874	101
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅝	10-40 500 & 1,000, 1874	104⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	109⅛	7 3-10 2d series	108
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	110⅛	7 3-10 3d series	108
5-20 reg., 1865, n. is	108⅛		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Bounty 7s	107¾	Illinois War Loan	99½
N. Y. Canal 7s	102⅛	Indiana 6 ℔ c. War loan	95
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1868	101	Indiana 5 ℔ c.	90
N. Y. Canal 6s, 1872-78	102	Michigan 7 ℔ c. W. Ln.	98
N. Y. 5 ℔ c., 1874	96	Tennessee 6 ℔ c. ex-c.	63¼
N. Y. 5 ℔ c., 1875	95	Tennessee new bds	60⅞
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1870	99	Virginia 6s., ex-c.	44
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1875	100	Virginia 6s., n. b.	40⅝
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1881	101	Georgia 7s, new bonds	79
Ohio 6 ℔ c., 1886	101	North Carolina 6s	65
Illinois C. bonds 1860	99½	North Carolina 6s, x.c.	51⅛
Illinois reg., 1860	99½	North Car. 6s. n. b.	51⅛
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99½	Missouri 6s	101½
Ill. 6s, cou., '79 aft. 1862	99⅝	Mis. H. & St. Jo. is	85
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1865	99⅝	Missouri Pacific R. is	101¼
Illinois 6s, '79 aft. 1870	99⅝	California 7s	127
Illinois coupon 6s, 1877	99⅝	California 7s, l. b.	125
Illinois 6s, cou. 1879	99½	Connecticut 6s	99½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Hanover	109
Manhattan	140	Metropolitan	128
Merchants	115	Citizens'	130
Mechanics'	117	East River	97½
Union	116	Continental	100
Tradesmen's	136	Commonwealth	105½
National	109	Imp'rs. & Traders'	116
Seventh Ward	107	Park	142
State of New-York	109	Manuf's & Merch'ts	102
Commerce	115½	Central National	104
Mechanics B'k Ass.	112	First National	208
Ocean	102½	Fourth National	103
American Exchange	116	Ninth National	104½
Bank of the Repub.	113	Oriental	130
Bank of North Am's	108½		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	93½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es.	90	Tol. & W. Equip. b'ds	67½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n	91	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100⅝	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	79½
Erie 1st Mort. extd	103½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	72
Erie 7s. 2d ind. 1879	106	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	97
Erie 7s. 3d ind. 1883	102	Gal. & Chi. extended	99
Erie 7s. 4th ind. 1880	94	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	97½
Erie 7s. 5th ind. 1888	91	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	100
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	92½	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is	94¼
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	100	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S.F. '85	102½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	103
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102¼
Mich. Cen. 1st M. '82	110½	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	97½
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ℔ c. 1st M.	110	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Mich. So. 7 ℔ c. 2d M.	92½	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	87
N. Ind. Goshen Line '68	97	Cleve. & P. 3d M., con.	95
Mich. S. & N. I. S.F. 7 p. c.	99½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	75
Pac. R. 7s. guar. by Mo.	105	Chi. & Alton S. F.	99
Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ c. 1875	115	Chi. & Alton S.F. 1st M.	100
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	93½	Chi. & Alton S. F. in.	93
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	84	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	65
Alton & T. H. 2d M. Inc.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	90
Con. 7 ℔ cent. conv.	84½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	81
Con. 7 ℔ cent. Exten. B.	84	Peninsula R. R. bonds	80
Con. 7 ℔ cent. 1st M.	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89
Han. & St. J. con	62½	Chi. & Gt. East. 1st M.	74
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	92	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96½
To. & W. 1st M. ex	91	Bos., Hart. & Erie 1st	60

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $2,134,382 22; total payments, $2,351,030 82; balance, $98,481,471 75. The receipts include for Customs, $374,000; for Gold Notes, $901,000.

Economizing Treasury Balances.

From the Congressional Globe, Jan. 29.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Tuesday, Jan. 28.

DEPOSITS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Mr. POMEROY, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported back House bill No. 450, to regulate the deposits of the public moneys, with the recommendation that it do pass.

The bill provides that a National Bank shall not be selected in any State or place where there is located a Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer of the United States as a public depositary. All public moneys collected and received in any such place for the Government shall be deposited with such Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, and shall be subject only to draft of the Secretary of the Treasury or the Treasurer of the United States, as provided by law, and under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury from time to time shall deem it expedient to establish. And any public officer violating this provision of law and depositing public money otherwise than is here directed, and any other person who shall aid therein shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined a sum not exceeding $5,000, and imprisoned for a term not exceeding three years, or either, at the discretion of the court.

Mr. POMEROY—Mr. Speaker, I will say that this bill simply enacts into law a resolution passed by this House at the last Congress by an almost unanimous vote, prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury or any officer under this Government from depositing public moneys in any other place than with the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States at the places where they are located. It has been brought to the attention of the Committee that that resolution has not been regarded, and this bill is therefore reported in the shape in which it is so as to enforce, if any legislative power can do so, the rule that moneys of the United States shall be kept with the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers of the United States wherever they are located, and not deposited in National Banks or in any other place. I now demand the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered.

Mr. POMEROY—I now yield to my colleague on the Committee (Mr. RANDALL.)

Mr. KELLEY—I desire to ask the Chairman of the Committee to give me some information. Some weeks ago the House adopted a resolution which I had the honor to submit, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the amount of money on deposit in the National Banks at the termination of a series of months. The resolution was amended, on the motion of the gentleman from Wisconsin, by requesting the Secretary to name the amount in each bank. I desire to know whether that resolution has been responded to by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. POMEROY—I believe it has. I think I saw this morning for the first time the report of the Secretary of the Treasury giving the information. I may be mistaken.

Mr. KELLEY—May I inquire whether the Speaker has any knowledge on the subject.

The Speaker—The Chair is under the impression that the resolution was answered two weeks since.

Mr. RANDALL—I would say to my colleague that this bill proposes to break up that whole system.

The Speaker—The Chair will state that the resolution was answered on the 8th of January. It was offered on the 4th. It inquired for the amount of Government funds on deposit in the National Banks from the 1st of June, 1866, to October, 1866.

Mr. KELLEY—Was the communication printed?

The Speaker—It was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. KELLEY—I would inquire further, if it has ever come to the Committee?

Mr. RANDALL—I have not seen the report. It may have come to the clerk or chairman, but it has not to my knowledge, been considered by the Committee.

Mr. KELLEY—I hope the bill will pass, but I would like that information to be before the country.

The Speaker—The Chair supposes it may be found in the document room now.

Mr. RANDALL—I learn it is not yet printed. Mr. Speaker, as long ago as 1866, shortly after you did me the honor to place me on this Committee, this abuse of the National Bank system was brought to my attention, and I took the opportunity of having incorporated this same feature in a bill which was then before the Committee and was subsequently reported to the House for the purpose of correcting the abuse. That bill, however, failed; and in July last I offered a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to cease depositing the public money in the National Banks in every place where there was a Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer of the United States. To that resolution, I am sorry to say, little, in fact no attention has been paid. I have it, however, semi-officially that the resolution was referred to Mr. VAN DYCK for his opinion in the City of New-York, and that he reported that it was impracticable. Now, Sir, I do not know how the question was put to Mr. VAN DYCK, but I can very well understand how a question can sometimes be put to a public officer so that the response will be satisfactory to the party who puts the question. In advocating this bill I do not propose to make any war upon the general system of banking, but to confine myself to the correction of this abuse. In the first place, I want to direct the attention of the House to the fact that the system is wrong of giving to the Secretary of the Treasury, or any officer of the Government, the right of choice where the deposits of the public funds shall be placed. And then it is wrong to give to individuals the right of trading upon the taxes of the people which may have come into the possession of the Government. Now, Sir, in an examination which we made into the Merchants' National Bank the fact was developed that one gentleman was paid 4 ℔ cent. for inducing the deposit of the public money in a particular bank. I do not know whether the same evil exists in other parts of the country, but I have heard it stated that in my own State (Pennsylvania) the collectors of the Revenue have been solicited, and some have been induced, to deposit the public funds in particular banks, so that these banks might trade with profit upon the public money. This is the sole object of the bill. It is not necessary for me in this House to go back over the history of the past in connection with the deposits of the public money. We have had the United States Bank, and then the "pet bank" system; and then we had a system which seemed to meet the entire approval of the country, the sub-Treasury system, which, although at first resisted by one of the political parties in the country, we finally acquiesced in as being the most desirable method of keeping the money of the Government. And now I want that this House and the Government shall go back as far as possible to that system which will keep all the moneys safely and which will prevent corruption. There is no view which can be taken of this subject which does not indicate the propriety of the passage of this bill. I hope, therefore, that the House will adopt the report of the Committee.

Mr. BARNES—Mr. Speaker, the fact that these deposits of public money have been made in National Banks against a resolution of this House, and against the public sentiment of the country, is an evidence of the political power possessed by these banks, which is now about to be resisted by the legislation of Congress. What has been stated by my colleague on the Committee (Mr. RANDALL) I suppose is well understood and believed by the members of this House, that collectors of the revenue in different districts are paid for depositing these moneys, which rightfully belong to the Sub-Treasury of the United States, in banks, to be there used for the benefit of those banks, and for which they pay nothing except in suborning public officers.

Mr. ALLISON—I would like the gentleman from New-York to state if he knows that any revenue collector has been paid for influencing these public deposits.

Mr. BARNES—I have not made the assertion that I knew this of my own knowledge. I said I supposed it was believed by other gentlemen, as it is believed by myself, that such are the facts in numerous cases, and the statement made by my colleague on the Committee from Pennsylvania, (Mr. RANDALL,) that such was the development in the Merchants' Bank case, is an answer to the question of the gentleman from Iowa. The Sub-Treasury of the United States is a safe depository for Government funds. The National Banks have proved not to be safe depositories for Government funds, and have proved not to be safe depositories for individual funds, and we all know that individuals will exercise more care and more prudence in their own affairs, in the deposit of their own money, than they will as officers of the Government, and for that reason it is necessary that we should restrict those having the care of public money to those institutions where there can be no doubt of its safety. I assume there is no opposition to the general principle of this bill. There can be but little said against it. It is approved by the common sense of the House, and I trust that it will pass without opposition.

Mr. POMEROY—I now yield the floor to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. KELLEY.)

Mr. KELLEY—Mr. Speaker, I welcome this bill as one of the most efficient steps in the right direction that has been proposed during the Fortieth Congress. It is a step to break up a system of notorious corruption in connection with the public funds, a step by which the Government will save, I apprehend, from two millions to two and a half millions in gold, which it has been paying the banks for investing its own money which it had deposited with them in its bonds. The average of deposits, as I learn from the Secretary's response to my resolution of inquiry, which I have only seen since this debate commenced, from the 30th of June, 1866, to the 31st of October, 1867, appears to have been, for I have not had time to calculate it, nearly $30,000,000. Each bank can soon ascertain its average balance, and it is their practice to invest it in gold-bearing bonds, on which they draw from the Government six per cent. in gold for lending its own funds. The question is asked by gentlemen whether public functionaries have received a consideration for making these deposits. Gentlemen of the West, do you not know that the banks of New-York and Boston pay interest on the deposits your Western banks make with them? Do not trustees and others commanding large sums know that the banks will pay them interest on an average line of deposit? Every business man is familiar with these facts, and I apprehend there is not a custodian of Government funds that has not by some arrangement, secret or open, direct or indirect, been receiving pay for making deposits in these banks and swelling them as largely as possible. Do gentlemen ask whether any considerable sums have thus been left with these banks? Let them turn to page 5 of Executive Document No. 87, the response of the Secretary of the Treasury to which I have referred, and they will find that in the First National Bank of Cincinnati there was in July, 1866, on deposit of United States funds the sum of $1,641,925 08; in August, 1866, $1,582,265 56; in September, $1,078,395 22; in October, $1,160,369 78, and so on. This example is taken at sight from the first page at which I opened the report. This is doubtless full of instances of this kind. The average balance, in bonds available for investment, was not less than $1,000,000. That $1,000,000 could be invested by the bank in six per cent. gold-bearing bonds with entire safety to its general business, for if the Government should happen to make an unexpected call for its money, and the deposits of its customers were not sufficient to meet it, all the bank would have to do would be to take its gold-bearing bonds and borrow the amount on call for a short time, until ordinary depositors should make it up. But, again, the great evil from which our country is now suffering is a concentration of its currency in a few hands, or in a small portion of the country. We have $300,000,000 of banking currency; and of that New-York and New-England have fifty-eight and five-tenths per cent. The Southern States proper have but two per cent.; the Southwestern States have but two and nine-tenths per cent.; and the extreme Western States are nearly as deficient of circulation as they. This system of depositing Government funds in the National Banks has aggravated immensely the evils under which the country is suffering; which is plethoric congestion at the heart and inanition and paralysis in the extremities. Boston and New-York are gorged with money, and the public deposits lie there in volume to be speculated upon; which the South and West are without the means of making the commonest exchanges of commodities save by barter. There is not currency in the South and West with which to do marketing and the common retail purchases, and the people are compelled to use, and do use openly, yet not in defiance of law or of the Government, but simply because it is their only medium of exchange, counterfeit representatives of the currency of the United States. When I put the question to man after man in the South who was passing or receiving counterfeit paper: "Do you believe you are injuring the Government or its currency by this?" the answer was: "Not at all, Sir; not at all; society cannot exist without some medium of exchange, and we had better be found with five or ten or twenty or fifty or a hundred dollars of counterfeit paper when the day of settlement comes and we can procure a lawful currency than go back to barbarism." But, Mr. Speaker, I must leave this branch of the subject. This bill promises a return to the Sub-Treasury system, the wisest system ever practiced by this Government for any period, long or short. It is true its adoption overthrew the Administration that established it; but at the end of four years no man dared raise his voice against it. It proved to be a natural regulator of the commerce and trade of the country. When the revenues of the Government were excessive the currency was abstracted from circulation, and business men were gently admonished to pause in their career. And again, when the business of the country had ceased to yield the Government the amount required for its current expenses the currency again flowed forth in natural channels. It balanced business and prevented crises; and as it did when we had a gold currency so will it do with our present currency, better in many respects than that of gold; a currency equally well secured as to ultimate redemption, and more easily transmitted from point to point or borne upon the person than gold. I welcome, therefore, the promised adoption of this bill as an assurance to the country that the Fortieth Congress is about to put its financial system on a basis as secure as that on which it rested before the war; and that, whether it can point the road to an early resumption of specie payment or not, it will deprive the Secretary of the Treasury, through his agents and pets, of the power to amass fortunes by sporting with the credit and currency of the country.

Mr. POMEROY—The principle of this bill meets with such general concurrence that I do not know but a little more stringency in its provisions may make it better, and I desire to offer an amendment.

The Speaker *pro tempore*, (Mr. COOK)—The previous question having been seconded, unanimous consent is necessary to permit an amendment to be offered.

Mr. POMEROY—I ask unanimous consent to offer the following amendment:

In line three, after the word "place," insert "or within fifty miles of any such city or place;" and insert the same words after the word "place" in line seven.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*—Is there objection to allowing the amendment to be offered?

Mr. BROOMALL—I object.

Mr. POMEROY—Will the gentleman object if "twenty-five" be inserted instead of "fifty?"

Mr. BROOMALL—Yes, Sir.

Mr. POMEROY—In order that I may offer the amendment I have just read I move to reconsider the vote by which the previous question was seconded. I understand that great abuses are perpetrated by sending public money right through a city or place where there is a treasury and depositing it in a national bank at a place beyond. If such a practice is carried on we should make provision against it in this bill.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The question then recurred on seconding the demand for the previous question.

Mr. POMEROY—I withdraw the call for the previous question, and offer the amendment I have already read, upon which I demand the previous question.

Mr. BROOMALL—Mr. Speaker, has not the morning hour expired?

The Speaker *pro tem.*—The previous question operates to continue the bill after the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. BROOMALL—Does not that rule cease to operate when the call for the previous question has been withdrawn?

The Speaker *pro tem.*—The Chair understands that it does not when the call for the previous question has been withdrawn for the purpose of offering an amendment.

The question being upon seconding the demand for the previous question on the amendment offered by Mr. POMEROY, the previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the amendment was adopted.

The question recurring upon ordering the bill as amended to be engrossed for a third reading,

Mr. POMEROY demanded the previous question.

The previous question was seconded and the main question ordered; and under the operation thereof the bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time.

The question being on the passage of the bill,

Mr. BARNES called for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

The bill was passed.

Mr. POMEROY moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed; and also moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table.

The latter motion was agreed to.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Attorney-st., No. 139	$9,100
Augustus-st., (formerly,) No. 15, 24.2x25x35.3x19.8	17,050
Eldridge-st., No. 177, 18.6x50	8,800
Forsyth-st., 100 ft. n. of Rivington-st., ⅓ of lot 25x100	500
Hester-st., s. s., 75.2 ft. w. of Forsyth-st., ⅓ of lot 25x100.8	500
Houston-st., s. s. 25 ft. w. of Crosby-st., 25.3x84.5x24.5x89.1	10,000
Leroy-st., s. s., lots 98 and 97, Burr's estate, half share, 20x80	7,750
Mulberry-st., No. 13, with lot in rear. Mulberry-st., lot 61, Kingston's estate, 24.6x102.6 Mulberry-st., lot in rear of lot 60, Kingston's estate, 21x25	12,950
Mulberry-st., Nos. 41, 43 and 45	nom.
Orchard-st., e. s., 102.6 n. of Stanton-st., 25x87.9	18,000
Stanton-st., n. s., 877½ ft. e. of Allen-st.	6,600
Stanton-st., No. 84, 22x52	6,250
7th-st., n. s., 544.4 ft. w. of Av. D, 24.5x97.6	11,250
21st-st., n. s., 91.4 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.4x98.9	18,000
22d-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20x49.4½	13,000
31st-st., s. s., 331.3 feet w. of 2d-av., 19.3x98.9	15,000
33d-st., s. s. 50 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.8x74.0⅞	9,700
44th-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 11th-av., 25x100.5	2,600
48th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th-av., 50x100.10 49th-st., n. s., 560 ft. w. of 6th-av., 58.5x92.5x92.5x30	13,000
120th-st., s. s., 385 ft. w. of 5th-av., 75x one-half the block	4,863
121st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th-av., 200x111	8,000
125th-st., n. s., 490 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x111	3,700
126th-st., s. s., 235 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25 by half the block	4,500
134th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of 4th-av., 11 lots, 275x99.11	1,000
Lexington-av., w. s., 25.5 n. of 58th-st., 20x70	16,500
1st-av. and 47th-st., n. w. cor., 25x80	23,000
2d-av., w. s., 49.4½ ft. s. of 24th-st., 49.4½x97.7x1-5	46,000
3d-av. and 73d-st., n. e. cor., 4 lots, 110x102.2	33,500
8th-av., e. s., 169.8 ft. n. of Horatio-st., 40.2x35.9x5x5.6x8.7x41.5x4x37.2x4.11½x16.9¼	10,000
9th-av., e. s., 61.9¾ ft. n. of 30th-st., 60.10x12.3x39.2x60.3x100x18.6	12,125
10th-av., e. s., 25.5 n. of 67th-st.	800
Lot No. 580, Hermitage tract, 25x100.4	12,000

Leases Recorded.

Eldridge-st., No. 9, basement and cellar, 5 years, per year	336
Pearl-st., No. 136, 1st floor, 2 years 10½ mos., per yr.	2,750
William-st., No. 206, 1 year	2,500
13th-st. (East), No. 607, 5 years, per year	360
25th-st., s. s., 338.4 ft. w. of 6th-av., 4 lots, 9½ years, per year	1,000
16th-st., lots Nos. 79 and 80, Astor's estate, 20 years, per year	480

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Adams-st., w. s., 105.10 ft. n. of Willoughby-st., 15.9x22x54.5½x44.7x40.8x46.1½x33	$55,000
Bergen-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Waite's prem., 50x107.2⅝	825
DeBevoise and Covert-sts., Nos. 420,421	2,000
Bergen-st., n. s., near Schenectady-av., 50x107.2⅝	385
Bridge-st., w. s., 64.3 ft. n. of Chappell-st., 104.8x25.2⅝x103.2x25.2	5,000
Butler-st., n. s., 140 ft. w. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	800
Columbus-place, e. s., 144 ft. s. of Herkimer-st., 46x105	850
Dean-st., s. s., 15 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x85	5,000
Dean-st., s. s., 58 ft. e. of Nevins-st., 20x85	6,000
Dean-st., s. s., 133 ft. e. of Grand-av., 20x110	3,250
Douglass-st., No. 34	5,800
Fulton-st., e. s., 82 2 s. of Tillary-st., 25x125	18,750
Henry-st. and Love-lane, n. w. cor., 92.8x33.4x92.6x19.3	8,000
Henry-st., n. w. s., 418.8 ft. n. e. of State-st. 25x92.6	nom.
Herkimer-st. and Ralph-av., s. w. cor., 75x100 Chauncey-st., n. s., near Brooklyn and Jamaica plank road, 26x49x25.1½x48.3 Marion-st., n. s., lot 26 and st., block 8, 50x1.. Sumpter, n. s., lot 44, block 3, 25x100	1,000
Madison-st., n. s., 187.10 e. of Franklin-av., 17.2x100	5,000
Marion-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100, half share	738
Marion-st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 50x100, half share	350
Marion-st., n. s., 175 ft. of Stuyvesant-av., 25x100	65
Meserole and Leonard sts., s. w. cor., 175x100x175x25x100x75	Nom.
Nevins and Dean sts., s. e. cor., 18x85	6,600
Nevins and Dean sts., s. e. cor., 160x81x75x62x85x18	10,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100	10,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100	10,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of Henry-st., 25x100	10,000
Penn-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Harrison-av., 100x181.6	10,500
Powers and Judge sts., 112.9x26.8¾x101.10x25.0½	325
Prospect-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Bridge-st., 25x100	4,000
Schermerhorn-st., s. s., 309 ft. e. of Court-st., 67x100.4x80.8x100	11,500
Warren-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 6th-av., 90.4x10x30.3x70.11x15.5x52.5x52.5x125	20,000
Washington-st., e. s., 197 ft. n. of Johnson-st., 22x120	8,000
Warren-st., n. s., 247.7 ft. e. of 5th-av., 18x81	8,500
Wyckoff-st., s. s., 190 ft. s. e. of Hoyt-st., 40x100	7,500
North 1st-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 10th-st., 25x95	2,100
4th-place, s. s., 255 ft. w. of Court-st., 19.6x133.5½	6,800
11th-st., n. s., 125.9 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 50x100	1,800
11th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x100	1,800
11th-st., n. s., 125.9 ft. n. w. of 4th-av., 50x100	1,500
29th-st. and 10th-av., n. w. cor., 100x100.2	15,000
22d-st. and 6th-av., northerly cor., 25x100	800
55th-st., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 50x100.2	450
Atlantic-av., s. s., 18.9 ft. w. of Hudson-av., 118.9x200	5,700
Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, s. s., adj'g Mrs. Greene's, 590x446x250x475x343.9x907	12,000
Classon-av., e. s., 375.7 s. of Flushing-av., 25x97.4	4,000
De Kalb-av., n. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Clermont-av., 44x44.8½x19.7½x48.8x60x20	11,250
Division-av., n. s., 45 ft. w. of 2d-st., 21x50	5,300
Union-av., e. s., 50 ft. n. of Box-st., 25x100 (1867)	250
Washington-av., e. s., 180 n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100	6,500

Lease Recorded.

Myrtle-av., No. 138, 2 years, per year	650

Greenpoint.

Kent-st., s. s., 147 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 24x95	2,500

Flatbush.

Albany-av., cor. Collins-st., 260x319.1	$2,200
Clarkson-st., s. s., 325 ft. e. of Main-st., 100x200x87.10x200.4	3,000
Diamond-st., n. s., 902 ft. e. of Main-st., 200x200	10,000
Troy-av., cor. Collins-st., 26x460	3,400
Ryerson's woodland, bet. Flatbush and Brooklyn, 2¾ acres	3,438

New-Lotts.

Hale-av., e. s. 150 ft. s. of Ridgewood-av., 50x100	500

New-Utrecht.

Benson-av., s. w. s. 256.9 fr. De Benyen's-lane, 50x191	800
United States-av., s. s., 100 ft. n. e. of Lexington-av., 50x125	nominal

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Grand-st., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Henderson-st., 24.6x96.6 Henderson-st., w. s., 75 ft. n. of Grand-st., 2.6x25	$6,150
South 4th-st., s. s., 66.8 ft. w. of Erie-st., 16.8x75	4,400

Hudson City.

Turnpike to Newark, s. s., w. of Bergenwood-av., 25x100	$4,025
Hancock-st., w. s., lot 207, C. Van Vorst, map, 25x100	525

Hoboken.

Newark-av., s. s., lot 24, block 3, Coster's estate	$1,150
Lot 12 to 22, block 144, Coster's estate	5,500
Lots 1 to 5 and 14 to 22 all inclusive, block 109, Coster's estate	3,100
Lots 1 and 2, block 134, Coster's estate	900
Lots 3 and 4, block 134, Coster's estate	800

Newark.

Elm and Prospect sts., north corner, 60x100	1,500
6th-st., e. s., 600 ft. n. of Sussex-av., 25x100	425
Market-st., n. s., S. K. Andrus' prem., 25x86	1,100
Oliver-st., s. s., Stanford's prem., 25x200	1,800
High-st., w. s., 82 ft. s. of Williams-st., 25x99	4,000

Bloomfield.

Stonehouse Plains road, Holmes' prem., 14 acres	$8,000
Baldwin's premises, adjoining Wakeman's, 1 1-10 acres	500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE JAY SALE TO-DAY.

We are requested once more to remind banks and capitalists of the sale THIS MORNING by Mr. LUDLOW of the premises and buildings on the corner of Broadway and Canal-st. The amended terms, more favorable for the purchaser, will be found in our columns. The dimensions of the plot are 87 feet on Broadway by 127 feet on Canal.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.

These include Park, Water and other Improvement Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by

JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY have directed a further advance in the price of their First Mortgage Bonds to par and interest.

The rapidly increasing sales at the price recently fixed (98 and interest) have rendered the further advance necessary, as the amount which the Company are authorized to issue is limited by act of Congress in proportion to the number of miles of road completed.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, and Financial Agents
Central Pacific Railroad Bonds.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 3, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce at this port, since our last, have been of

Ashes, bbls.	10	Barley, bushels	....
Flour, bbls.	5,327	Malt, bushels	3,058
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	275	Pork, bbls.	400
Cornmeal, bags	3,347	Cut Meats, pkgs.	873
Wheat, bushels	1,250	Lard, pkgs	1,120
Corn, bushels	36,045	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	234
Rye, bushels	48	Whisky, bbls.	100
Oats, bushels	3,050	Petroleum, bbls.	1,256

ASHES—Continued very quiet at $8@$8 37 for old Pots, and $10 25@$10 50 for old Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock, 708 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been in fair demand at full rates, including Java at 24c.@25½c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18½c.; Laguayra 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 12c.@17½c.; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; St. Domingo, 14½c.@15½c., in gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been much less active, and a fraction lower to-day. The aggregate sales since our last have been 2,437 bales, including 687 bales to shippers, 516 bales to spinners, 634 bales to speculators, and 600 bales in transit.

Closing prices of Cotton.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ℔ lb.	17	17¼	17½@17¾
Good Ordinary	17⅝	17¾	18 @18¼
Low Middling	18½	18¾	19 @19¼
Middling	19¼	19½	20 @20¼
Good Middling	21	21½	22 @22¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	17,840
Receipts preceding week	20,395
Receipts, since Jan. 1, 1868	97,457
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	323,796
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,676
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,922
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,431
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports, since Tuesday	7,556
Exports, since Jan. 1, 1868	47,043
Exports since Sept. 1	186,256
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,112
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,599
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	55,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	1,183,000
Receipts same time 1866-7	1,040,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	681,000
Exports same time 1866-7	463,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	350,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	590,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in limited demand and less buoyant in price, closing rather in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,850 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 65@$9 45; very inferior to fair ordinary so-called extra State at $9 75@$10 50; common to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10 60@$11 40, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $10@$10 80 ℔ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 65@$9 45
Extra State	9 75@11 40
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 75@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	10 00@10 80
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 90@14 25
Extra Genesee	12 25@14 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 15@16 00

Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy. Sales have been reported since our last of 506 bbls. at $9 90@$11 40 for common to fair, and $11 40@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $7 25@$9 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is in rather more demand, but is cheaper, $6 for City, $5 75@$5 90 for Jersey, $5 75@$6 for Western, and $6 25@$6 35 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Of California Flour sales were reported of 1,100 bbls. and sacks at $12 50@$13 75 ℔ bbl. of 196 lbs. Of Canada White Wheat Extra Flour, 100 bbls. were sold at $13 75@$14 ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $3 75@$4 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been slow of sale to-day, at about former rates. Sales have been confined to 15,600, bushels, including No. 2 Spring at $2 45; and Red Pennsylvania on private terms. Corn has been less plenty, and has been in fair demand, at decidedly firmer prices. Sales have been reported of 71,500 bushels at $1 26 @$1 30 for New Mixed Western, $1 31 for poor Old do., in store, $1 23@$1 25 from dock, for New Yellow Jersey, $1 20@$1 30 for New Yellow and White Western and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye has been quite dull at previous quotations. Barley continues quiet at former rates. Barley Malt sold to the extent of 1,850 bushels, at $1 70@$1 85 ℔ bushel. Oats have been in limited demand and firmer; sales have been reported of 28,000 bushels Western at 84c.@84½c. chiefly at 84c., in store, and 86c., afloat, and Jersey and Pennsylvania at 80c.@82c. ℔ bushel.

Stock of Grain in New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses, Feb. 3, 1868.

Wheat, bushels	1,560,030	Rye	189,323
Corn	1,645,005	Barley	110,998
Oats	2,167,082	Peas	3,126

The estimated stocks of breadstuffs at the close of the last three years, in British ports, were as follows:

	1867.	1866.	1865.
WHEAT.			
In London, qrs.	299,000	230,000	241,000
Liverpool, qrs.	184,000	100,000	34,000
Glasgow, qrs.	134,000	137,000	254,000
Hull, qrs.	62,000	60,000	120,000
Gloucester, qrs.	104,000	49,000	39,000
Dublin, qrs.	104,000	60,000	62,000
FLOUR.			
London, sacks	85,000	148,000	81,000
London, bbls.	158,000	38,000	17,000
Liverpool, sacks	35,000	109,000	25,000
Liverpool, bbls.	51,000	9,000	15,000
Glasgow, sacks	27,000	20,000	20,000
Glasgow, bbls.	32,000	3,000	8,000
INDIAN CORN.			
London, qrs.	500	19,000	5,000
Liverpool, qrs.	42,000	14,000	62,000
Glasgow, qrs.	2,000	39,000	20,000
Dublin, qrs.	4,000	7,000	15,000

HAY—North River Bale continues in moderate request at $1 15@$1 20 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 45 for poor to choice, for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been inactive yet steady, including American at 20c.@60c., for new; older growths, 10c.@40c., and Foreign at 35c.@60c. ℔ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; good to prime, 40c.@55c.; choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Eastern, common to fair, 20c.@35c.; prime to choice, 45c.@55c. Wisconsins, choice to fancy, 50c.@60c. Michigans, common to fair, 20c.@30c.; prime to choice, 40c.@50c. Yearlings of all grades, 15c.@40c.; old Olds, 10c.@25c. Foreign—Canadians, 35c.@60c.; Bavarians, 40c.@55c.; Belgians, 35c.@40c. ℔ lb.

LIME—Has been quiet, but quoted firm.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet to-day, including Porto Rico at 48c.@65c.; Cubas at 34c.@48c.; English Islands at 52c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@85c. ℔ gallon. Stock, 3,178 hhds., and 429 bbls.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in light demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 67½c.@68c. ℔ gallon; Crude do. at $4; Rosin at $2 90@$7 50 ℔ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 50@$3 50; Pitch at $3 25@$3 50 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Have been in moderate demand, including Crude Whale at 63c.@65c.; Bleached Whale at 75c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached do. at $2 25@$2 30; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 25; Red Oil at 60c.@68c.; Linseed Oil at $1 13@$1 18 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in very moderate request within a range of from 10½c.@10¾c. for Crude in bulk; 16c.@16½c. for do. in bbls.; 23c.@25½c. for Refined, in bond, and 41c.@42c. for Refined, free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull to-day, at lower and irregular prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of only 800 bbls., in lots, at $21 50@$21 62, closing at $21 50 cash, for Old Mess; $22 50@$22 75, closing at $22 62, regular way, for New Mess; $19@$19 50 for Western Prime Mess; $17 25@$18 37 for Prime and Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also reported of 500 bbls. New Mess, including March delivery, seller's option, at $22 75 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand at 12c.@13½c. for Hams, and 8c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb.; sales 340 pkgs. Bacon has been in less demand at steady rates; sales 450 boxes at 10½c.@10¾c. for Cumberlands; 11¼c.@11½c. for Short Ribs; 11c.@11½c. for Short Rib; 13c.@13½c. for Short Clear, and 12c.@12½c. for Long Clear, ℔ lb. Lard is in less demand, being held above the views of buyers; sales have been reported since our last of 790 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 13½c.@14¼c.; also 500 tcs., March delivery seller, at 14⅜c. ℔ lb. Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at 10½c.@10¾c. for City, and 9½c.@9¾c. for country, ℔ lb. Beef has been in less request at $13@$19 for Plain Mess; $18 50@$22 for Extra do., and $9@$12 50 for inferior to prime grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 780 bbls. Tierce Beef is in less demand, including Prime Mess at $31 50@$34 50, and India Mess at $37 50@$39 ℔ tierce; sales 400 tcs. Beef Hams continue quiet at from $29@$31 50 for poor to choice; sales 220 bbls. Butter continues in fair request at 40c.@50c. for poor to choice State, and 36c.@42c. for inferior to Prime Canada and Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is salable and steady at 8c.@16½c., as extremes, ℔ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.	Per pound.
Chemung, Sussex and Chenango Counties Dairies, firkins	46 @50
Chautauqua, Cayuga and Delaware Counties Dairies, firkins	43 @46
Broome, Cortland, Steuben and other Counties, firkins	42 @44
Lewis and Jefferson Counties Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, firkins	42 @44
Ordinary State Dairies, Welsh tubs	42 @44
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fine	47 @50
Half-firkin tubs State Dairies, fair to good	42 @46
Northern Pennsylvania Dairies, firkins and tubs	40 @42
Canada	36 @40
Canada Extra	42 @43
CHEESE.	
Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ℔ lb.	16 @16½
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ℔ lb.	15 @15½
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ℔ lb.	13 @14
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ℔ lb.	15 @15½
Farm Dairies, fine to prime, ℔ lb.	14 @14½
Farm Dairies, common, ℔ lb.	12 @13
Orange County Skimmed Cheese, ℔ lb.	8 @11

SUGARS—Have been in demand at full and buoyant rates. Sales have been, since our last, of about 510 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico, &c., at 11⅛c.@12⅞c.; 650 boxes Havana, part at 11⅝c.@14⅛c. ℔ lb. Refined sugars are steady. Stock of Sugars in first hands, 5,353 hhds., 5,853 bags, and 4,311 boxes, against 23,609 hhds., 113,304 bags, and 35,455 boxes same time last year.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 136,000 lbs. Tallow at 11c.@11½c., 87,000 lbs. Stearine at 13c.@14c.; 104,000 lbs. Grease at 9½c.@12c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO.—

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in January.

	Havana.	Yara.	Cienfuegos.
Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1868, bales	7,418	731	
Received since	2,067	823	180
Total	9,685	1,553	180
Delivered since	3,294	279	
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1868	5,791	1,744	180
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1867	5,711	3,083	
Stock on hand Feb. 1, 1866	7,710	381	

WHISKY—Neglected and nominal.

FREIGHTS—Have been very dull, and rates have been quoted lower to-day. For Liverpool, there were taken 650 bales Cotton at ⅜d.@7-16d. ℔ lb.; 15,000 bushels Corn, by steamer, at 10⅛d. ℔ bushel; 300 tierces Lard, by do., at 47s. 6d. ℔ ton; also, a bark, with a general cargo, at £1,150. For other ports, the engagements were unimportant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

To Delegates to Boston Commercial Convention.

Arrangements have been made for free passage of Delegates to the BOSTON COMMERCIAL CONVENTION by the NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN and ALBANY AND BOSTON RAILROADS, and by the STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMBOATS.

Delegates will obtain credentials from their respective Boards.

The New-Haven Railroad cars leave the corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 8 A. M., 3 P. M., and 8 P. M.

The Stonington boats leave from Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 P. M., daily.

JOHN AUSTIN STEVENS, Jr.,
Secretary New-York Chamber of Commerce.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, It appears by a coroner's inquest, held on the 6th day of January, 1868, that CHAS. JACOBSCHEER came to his death by means of a wound inflicted by John Kelly, on the 4th of January, 1868, at No. 202 1st-av., in this City; and

Whereas, It further appears that the efforts of the police authorities to secure the arrest of the said John Kelly have been unavailing,

Now, therefore, I, JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for the apprehension of the said John Kelly, who is alleged to have committed the aforesaid crime, to be paid on the certificate of the Superintendent of the Metropolitan Police, that the said apprehension was obtained by the information given by the claimant or claimants of the said reward; provided, that the claim shall be presented within twenty days after such apprehension, and not thereafter.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and [L. S.] seal, at the City of New-York, this first day of February, A. D., 1868.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42¼ 5th-av.

ALL PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY for sale or to rent are requested to call and register their property on my books, as it will receive prompt attention. The agency of City and country property, houses, stores and farms solicited; no commissions till sale effected. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 6 Pine-st.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY and other goods, or the same bought by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

LICENSES FOR COATING METALS UNDER patent issued 4th September, 1866, to Edmund Morewood, will be granted on application to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 67 William-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,
Manufacturers of
MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
BILLIARD-TABLE BEDS,
Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and Shelving of all kinds.
Marbleized Slabs,
For Piers, Tables, Bureaus, What-Nots, &c.
WAINSCOTING FOR ROOMS AND HALLS,
Roofing Slate—Purple, Green and Variegated.
The Trade supplied on favorable terms.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y., or No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS—350 MANTELS ON hand, of every style, quality and color, which will be sold for the next thirty days at a discount of 25 ℔ cent. at KLABER'S Mantel Warerooms, No. 134 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 505 6th-av., bet. 34th and 35th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW,
NOS. 260 AND 262 GREENWICH-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
Has reduced the prices of teas, coffees, sugars, flour and all kinds of groceries and provisions from 10 to 20 per cent.; he asks no special favors from the press of the times. Everybody should visit his stores and examine before buying elsewhere, and save 10 to 20 per cent.

DENTISTRY.

DENTAL SERVICE FREE—AT THE INfirmary of the New-York College of Dentistry, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M. Teeth filled with gold and other materials, and artificial teeth, on gold, silver, rubber, &c., at the bare expense of the materials. No charge whatever is made for labor or services.

NORMAN W. KINGSLEY, Dean.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OURS. Characters by Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. B. Polk, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Ranoe.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA DEMOISELLE DE NAUTERRE, AND VALERIE. Characters by the French Dramatic Company.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Montague-st.
IL TROVATORE. Characters by Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillips, Signor Brignoli, Signor Orlandini, Signor Coletti. Conductor, Signor Nicolao.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THE PICKWICK PAPERS. Characters by the Worrell Sisters, Messrs. J. R. Mortimer, C. L. Parsloe, Jr., G. H. Clarke, Geo. Lingard, H. C. Ryner, Welsh Edwards, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS. Leading characters by Lotta.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
FANCHON, THE CRICKET. Characters by Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mrs. A. Hind, Mrs. C. Edmunds, Messrs. J. W. Collier, W. Davidge, Owen Marlowe.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LIFE AND TIMES OF RICHARD III. Mr. E. Eddy as Richard III.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
NOBODY'S SON, large collection of wild animals, living giraffe, and 300,000 curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE—EXHIBITION OF EQUESTRIANISM AND CLASSIC OLYMPIC GAMES.

BUNYAN HALL.
Corner Broadway and 15th-st.
"THE PILGRIM," SPLENDID TABLEAUX, GRAND TRANSFORMATION.
MATINEE at 2 o'clock P. M.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
EXHIBITION of ORIGINAL PICTURES and SCULPTURES.

Terms of the New-York Times.

MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The Daily Times, per annum	$10
The Daily Times (Sunday Edition included)	$12
The Semi-Weekly Times, one year	$3
The Semi-Weekly Times, two copies, one year	$5
The Weekly Times, one year	$2
Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in Checks or Post-office Money Orders if possible. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

All the Paris journals regret the tendency of the debate in the Corps Legislatif in regard to the Press bill, believing that the withdrawal of the project of law will lead to the extinction of whatever liberty the French Press may still possess.

Prince Joseph Colloredo Mannsfeld has been appointed President of the Upper House of the Reichsrath, and has been placed at the head of the Supreme Court of Justice in Vienna.

The Captain and two sailors of the crew of the shipwrecked schooner *Moses Waring*, have reached Gibraltar after seven days' horrible suffering.

The gale which passed over England on Saturday last caused considerable loss of life and property.

The Inman steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool, Jan. 22, and Queenstown, Jan. 23, arrived at this port last night.

Dispatches from Japan, *via* Hong Kong and London, announce that the ports of Hiogo and Osaka were, at the beginning of the year, thrown open to foreigners.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a large number of bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred. The Supplemental Reconstruction bill was taken up at the expiration of the morning hour, when Mr. Ferry addressed the Senate, contending that the reconstruction laws of Congress were in accordance with the Constitution. He was followed by Mr. Stewart, and at the conclusion of his remarks the Senate adjourned.

The morning hour in the House was consumed by the introduction of bills and resolutions for reference to committees, as is usual on Monday mornings. Among the bills presented and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs was one regarding American citizenship, and the rights of naturalized citizens abroad, which is intended as a substitute for the House bill. It declares the rights of expatriation and naturalization as part of the law of the land, and requires the Executive to protect all citizens when in foreign lands on lawful business. The Kentucky election case was discussed at considerable length, but was finally postponed until the 11th inst., to allow Mr. Brown, one of the parties interested, an opportunity to address the House. Mr. Robinson introduced a resolution relative to certain American Fenians imprisoned in Ireland, directing the President to demand their release, and, in case of refusal, authorizing him to seize certain British subjects in this country in retaliation. A debate arose, and the resolution was modified by striking out that part authorizing reprisals. Mr. Robinson finally moved the previous question, but the House refused to second it, and the resolution was then referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The House adjourned.

GENERAL.

The North German Lloyd Steamship Company give notice that their fine new screw-steamers will commence making regular trips between Baltimore and Bremen on the 1st of March, and will thereafter continue to sail from each terminal port on the 1st of each month. The first steamer from Bremen will leave that port on the 1st of March, and the first from Baltimore on April 1.

The palace car "City of Chicago," running on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, took fire about 12 o'clock on Saturday night, caused by an explosion of a kerosene lamp. The car was totally destroyed. The passengers escaped without injury.

Ex-Gov. B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, has written a letter to a citizen of Baltimore, in which he gives a sad picture of the condition of the South, and states that a collision of races in South Carolina is imminent.

Both branches of the State Legislature met last evening, but no business of importance was transacted.

The cases of Fisk, Belden, &c., *vs.* The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, and Hatch, &c., *vs.* The Same, were moved on again yesterday in the Supreme Court Chambers, but owing to some irregularity the argument was postponed. The plaintiffs are very anxious to have a Receiver appointed, and also to obtain an attachment against a certain witness for contempt, in refusing to answer the questions propounded to him before the referee.

Yesterday a number of wharf-owners in the City met at the office of Murray, Ferris & Co., No. 62 South-street, and exchanged views concerning the best means which should be employed to protect their interests. The present low rate of wharfage was deprecated; also, the system which prevails regulating the use of the wharves. The Association appointed a committee of five to present their claims to the Legislature at Albany.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday Recorder Hackett sentenced Wm. P. Maynard to six months imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100, for stealing $700 worth of horse-feed, from his employer. Alfred W. Tooker, who killed Wm. Hawes, on board the brig *E. Miller*, in New-York harbor, in November last, was allowed to plead guilty of manslaughter in the fourth degree. He was then remanded for sentence.

The New-York Sunday-school Institute held its first session last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. Ralph Wells presided, and Revs. Dr. Kendrick and John Hall, and Messrs. R. G. Pardee, Andrew A. Smith and Philip Phillips conducted the interesting exercises. The attendance was very large, and the attention unfailing.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday requested the opinion of the Corporation Counsel as to whether it is safe for them to act on papers passed by the present Board of Councilmen, in view of the fact that the law continuing the term of the Board of Councilmen is believed to be invalid. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

A coroner's jury, composed entirely of physicians, yesterday investigated the case of the two infants who died recently at Mme. Parcelle's Lying-in Hospital, No. 147 West Seventeenth-street. It was agreed that improper nourishment was the cause of death, but the jury declined to censure the woman under whose treatment they died.

The case of John Devlin, charged with having defrauded the Government, to the amount of $600,000, was concluded yesterday evening in the United States Circuit Court, Eastern District. The jury found him guilty.

An examination was commenced yesterday by Justice Dowling at the Tombs, in the case of Miles Murray, one of the alleged robbers of the Bank of the Republic. Several witnesses were examined and the case was adjourned till to-day.

Two decrees of divorce were granted yesterday by Judge Cardozo, of the Supreme Court. The actions are entitled Mary E. Palmer *vs.* Samuel C. Palmer, and Rachel Eppstein *vs.* Bernard Eppstein.

The Comptroller has refused to pay the salaries of the old Board of Councilmen for the month of January.

General business was on a restricted scale yesterday. Flour, Pork and Cotton were lower. Corn was dearer. The freight market was dull and rates were depressed.

Transactions at the cattle yards yesterday were rather moderate with prices tolerably firm. The top of the market seemed to be about 17c.@18c. ℔ lb., net weight. Several extra-fine bullocks that were offered last week at 20c. ℔ lb. were yet unsold. The extreme cold weather operated rather unfavorably for sellers, as buyers preferred a seat in the warm house to a standing in the cold yards. About 1,700 head were offered at the National Yards. Fair to good cattle went off slowly at 15c.@16c. ℔ lb. net weight; the rough steers and old half-fattened oxen 12c.@14c. ℔ lb. There was a fair supply of milch cows, selling slowly at easy prices. Sheep are moderate. Very few are sold for more than 6c. ℔ lb. live weight. A few choice prime sheep were sold for 7c. and upward a trifle. Large numbers of thin sheep bring only 4c.@5c. ℔ lb. live weight. Fat calves are scarce and in excellent request at 10c.@13c. ℔ lb. live weight. Only a few are sold for more than 12c.

Progress of Reconstruction.

The *Tribune* at last responds to our inquiry as to the necessity for the new measures pending in Congress concerning reconstruction. Those measures, as our readers know, are of a very extraordinary character, and not to be vindicated except on the grounds of some extraordinary public exigency. The exigency alleged in their support is the prospective failure of the Congressional plan of Reconstruction, and the consequent failure of the Republican Party to elect its candidate for the Presidency; but on the other hand we have the concurrent testimony of the best authorities to the fact, that Reconstruction under the Congressional plan is making satisfactory progress, and is quite certain to bring the Southern States back into the Union in time to participate in the Presidential election, and under auspices which secure their adhesion to the Republican Party.

The *Tribune* upon this point says:

> I. That Reconstruction *is now going forward satisfactorily in the South, is measurably true*; yet it is none the less true that it is so proceeding in *defiance* of the most implacable and industrious hostility from the President, the rebels, and the Democratic Party. Whatever these can do to embarrass and defeat it is being and will be done; and the results of last year's elections have greatly strengthened their hopes of a triumph next Fall, which will forever crush out the blacks and put the Unionists hopelessly under foot.

Very well. If Reconstruction is now "going forward satisfactorily in the South in defiance" of all these efforts of its opponents, why not let it go on? They have accomplished nothing by their endeavors to arrest it; the hostility of the President, the resistance of "the rebels," and the schemes of the Democratic Party, have all failed to check its steady and satisfactory progress. The agencies provided by the Reconstruction bill of last year have proved fully adequate to the emergencies of the case, and are working out steadily and satisfactorily the results they were intended to accomplish.

Yet just at this moment, while things are going on quite as well as could be desired, Congress proposes to sweep away the whole scheme and to substitute another in its place, which is utterly untried, and which startles the whole country by the extraordinary features which it embodies. Not only are the five departments swept away and their Commanders removed, but the whole South is consolidated into a single department, the President is deposed from his constitutional position as Commander-in-Chief of the army, Gen. Grant is made sole, absolute and irresponsible Ruler of the whole, and the Supreme Court is prohibited from deciding any cases involving the constitutionality and validity of these and all other acts of Congress relating to Reconstruction! These are measures which touch the very foundations of our system of government,—which, if carried into effect, beyond all question change our form of government from what the Constitution made it, and what the unbroken, unchallenged practice of all Administrations has heretofore recognized it to be. They are supported solely on the alleged ground that they are necessary to the success of Reconstruction. Yet the *Tribune*, which supports them, admits that Reconstruction is "going on satisfactorily" without them!

The *Tribune* urges further, in defence of these measures, that

> II. President Johnson having shown himself the inveterate, unscrupulous, untiring enemy of the Reconstruction policy of Congress, which his Attorney-General officially declares unconstitutional, it has seemed just and necessary by Congress that its execution should be confided to the loyal and law-abiding General-in-Chief, rather than to a President who lies awake nights to devise and mature schemes which have for their direct object the defeat and overthrow of that policy. They see that the President *does not* "take care that the laws be faithfully executed," as the Constitution requires him to do; so they seek to devolve that duty on an officer who will execute it. It seems to us that the President, if conscientiously averse to doing what these laws require of him, should be glad to have the duty taken off his hands.

But the President, as the *Tribune* admits, "lies awake nights" to very little purpose. All the schemes he has "devised and matured" have failed utterly, the *Tribune* itself being witness, to defeat and overthrow the policy of Congress. That policy is going forward "satisfactorily" in the South, in spite of the President's enmity, of the Attorney-General's official declarations, and of all other machinations and adverse influences. The President *has* executed, and *does* execute the laws, as required by the Constitution; at all events the House, when trying to impeach him, could find no instance of his refusal or failure so to do, and the *Tribune* does not pretend to specify any such. And it is in no sense a question of what the President may be "*glad*" to have done in the premises. Possibly he may be "glad" to be stripped of the duties of his office, because he is thereby relieved of its responsibilities also; but this does not give Congress the power to strip him of functions which the Constitution assigns to his office, and of which he cannot be relieved either by his own act or by act of Congress. That body is not left at liberty to transfer constitutional duties from one officer of the Government to another at its own discretion.

The *Tribune* argues the *right* of Congress to except the Reconstruction act from the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, "in order to protect four millions of loyal citizens from serfdom, and ten States from resubjugation to rebel sway." But we raised no question as to the *right*,—but only as to the *necessity*, of such action. Conceding the right—where is the necessity? The Reconstruction law, it seems, is satisfactorily securing the result desired; why, then, is this new measure necessary? Why thrust upon the country changes in the practice of the Government, to say nothing of its theory, so momentous as those proposed? And why load down the Republican Party, in the sharpest crisis of its fate, with the responsibility for such changes—when it has already quite as much as it can stagger under?

The Presidential Election.

The Republican State Convention meets to-morrow at Syracuse, to appoint delegates to represent the party of this State in the National Convention, to be held at Chicago in May. The day fixed is much earlier than usual, which has its advantages as well as its disadvantages. It will put a stop, in the main, among Republican journals, to the discussion of the question of candidates, which is always a source of more or less division and weakness in any party; and, on the other hand, the party loses the benefit of whatever changes may occur, in the actual condition of affairs or in public sentiment, before the meeting of the National Convention.

The Convention will appoint delegates who will be unanimous, we presume, in support of Gen. Grant for President and Gov. Fenton for Vice-President. We have no doubt that in both cases they will represent the wishes and sentiments of a majority of the Republican Party of the State. In regard to Gov. Fenton's nomination, there will be less unanimity than in regard to Gen. Grant's, and the opposition of any portion of the party is entitled to consideration and a certain degree of weight, as affecting the probable success or defeat of the ticket. But we have no doubt whatever that the party in the State, as a whole, is in favor of Gov. Fenton, and will present him, with a nearer approach to unanimity than it could present any other name in the State, as its candidate. His administration of State affairs has been, in the main, a success; and the untoward result of last Fall's election is due far less to him than to Congress, whose extreme action, sustained, as it seemed to be, by the Republican Party of the whole North, created a popular distrust which nothing at that time could overcome.

The action of the Convention on the subject of a *platform* will be a matter of more difficulty, and of more importance, than that of a Vice-Presidential candidate. A great many things may happen, both in the North and in the South, between now and the meeting of the National Convention, which will very essentially modify the sentiment of the party and the country. The less the Convention finds it necessary to say in regard to *measures* of legislation, the less risk will they run of regretting hereafter that they said so much; and we never knew either a convention or a politician called on to regret, under any circumstances, that he or it did not say *more*.

Obstacles to Retrenchment—Vested Interests and Congress.

The enormous expenditures of the last six years have built up an influence which is now the greatest obstacle to retrenchment. An army of contractors and officials have drawn sustenance from the Treasury until they begin to fancy that they have a vested interest in its funds. They have lived so comfortably and prospered so pleasantly on the fruits of the war, that they have no relish for changes involving a stoppage of the public pay. They have grown insolent on contracts and per centages and salaries, and decline to fall back on their own resources. The servants are putting on the airs of masters. They have undertaken to dictate where retrenchment shall commence and where it shall end. They assume the right to say what Congress shall cut down and what shall be kept up; and they are organizing and intriguing and pulling wires in all directions to save themselves from the operation of the economizing process. In other words, the vested interests in and about Washington are resisting, with all their might, the popular demand for retrenchment, and their combined strength is sufficiently great to excite uneasiness as to the probable result.

The spectacle is neither new nor unexpected, we must admit. The privilege of living and enjoying oneself at the public expense is too precious in these hard times to be surrendered without a struggle. The fondness for Treasury milk is indeed one of the appetites which never complains of satiety. The more its possessors have sucked, the more they want to suck. And they at last arrive at the conclusion that the Treasury exists for their special benefit, and that any measure of retrenchment which cuts off their supplies is a scandal and a wrong. For these reasons we are not surprised to find that the branches of the public service which can be most easily dispensed with "fight hardest against reduction." In the nature of things it must be so. The men who have the least to do are the most unwilling to go. The Marine Corps and the Engineer Bureau of the navy were casually mentioned yesterday by our Washington correspondent as among those that are decidedly "opposed to being touched;" and every department of the Government abounds with illustrations of the same sort.

And yet there is cause for wonder in the consideration which Congress and its committees appear to bestow upon these sinister advocates of things as they are. They are actually listened to. Their pleadings and protestations are taken into account in preparing plans for retrenchment, and impede the progress of necessary reforms. The taxpayers are confronted by the tax-eaters, and Congress condescends to hear and heed arguments in behalf of the latter. It is said even to tolerate their pretensions, and to permit their wishes to influence its calculations. A worse instance of misplaced forbearance and disingenuous investigation cannot be easily imagined. There might be an excuse for it if the classes concerned were used as witnesses as to the condition of the public service and then sent about their business. That would be tolerable, though not positively requisite. But that they should be suffered to argue in support of a continuance of lavish expenditure, and to exert an influence which in a greater or less degree thwarts the movement for retrenchment, is a circumstance that would be inexplicable had we not the scenes at Washington before our eyes.

The unsatisfactory progress thus far made by the committee having charge of the question of retrenchment is the strongest proof of the inefficiency of the measures adopted by Congress to secure its solution. It has touched the matter much too tenderly. It started in a half-hearted way, and is lazy, languid and infirm of purpose, in the prosecution of the work. It transferred to committees the business of preparing and reporting, when the proper course was to draw the broad outline beforehand, and to instruct committees to fill in the details. Had Congress agreed at the outset to some proposition resembling that of Mr. Hooper, the work would have been made sure, and the labors of the Committee on Appropriations would have been comparatively easy. With the gross amount of appropriations fixed by positive resolution, the duty of the Committee would have been simply to apportion the amount amongst the departments on the basis of their estimated necessities. By that proceeding, vested interests would have been summarily set aside. The claims of this batch of contractors or that combination of agents and functionaries would have been disposed of in advance, and the Committee would have been spared the trouble of fighting its way through the corrupt crowds to whom reckless expenditures have imparted impudence and strength.

It is not too late for Congress to clear the path and strengthen the hands of the Committee. What it should have done ten months ago may be usefully done now. It still has the opportunity of making sure work of retrenchment by fixing the maximum within which the expenditures of the Government shall be confined. In this way it may not only help the Committee on Appropriations, but may assist the labors of the Committee on Ways and Means. Without some foundation of this nature, we have no assurance that the results arrived at by the two Committees wil exhibit the necessary harmony.

Our suggestion, however, presupposes an honest desire for retrenchment on the part of Congress. Here it is, unfortunately, that doubts come in. The House is not as much in earnest as it ought to be. The difficulty with which Mr. Washburne pushed through the bill suspending the payment of war claims —although in the absence of the measure the Treasury will be brought to a standstill—is a significant indication of the prevailing recklessness in regard to taxes and finance. For if the mere suspension of claims into which fraud largely enters excited powerful opposition, what would be the fate of a measure rejecting them altogether? Yet this is what must be passed, if the Treasury is to be saved from bankruptcy.

The only hope of a retrenchment that shall bring the total expenditures of the Government below three hundred millions is derived from the fears of Congress rather than its principle. Left to itself, the vested interests which resist reduction would be able to dictate their own terms. But Congress, with all its recklessness, will scarcely dare to disregard the national demand for a revision and reduction of taxes; and with a largely diminished income there must be a large cutting down of expenditure. The special interests are undoubtedly strong, but they are not strong enough to avert the overthrow of the party in power, if it fails in its duty as between the tax-payers and the Government.

Proposed Change in the Federal Courts.

Among the many subjects which Congress has before it for its attention, the question of remodeling the Judicial system, so far as relates to the lower Courts of the United States, has found a place this year, as it did last, and several bills have been introduced for the purpose. Prominent among them is one introduced by Senator Stewart, of Nevada, under the title of a bill "to facilitate the administration of justice," which has in it some features worthy of notice.

This bill, as introduced, begins with making some changes in the territory of the various Circuits. The change which affects us is the transfer of Vermont from this to the First Circuit, while its place is supplied by bringing in New-Jersey from the Third. The bill then provides for the designation of any District Judge to hold the Circuit Court in any other District, if necessary, a provision which, as we understand, is already substantially the law. It then creates what may be called a General Term of the District Judges for the hearing of writs of error and appeals from the District Courts, by providing that the Circuit Court, which must now be held by the Justice of the Supreme Court for such cases, may be held by him, or by three of the District Judges to be designated by him. It further gives the Circuit Court power to review criminal cases on writ of error where the punishment exceeds $500 fine, or six months' imprisonment, which review shall not stay proceedings except in capital cases or where a Judge of the Circuit Court orders a stay. Then the right of appeal to the Supreme Court is limited to cases where "the matter in dispute exceeds the sum or value of $5,000, or the adjudication involves the construction of the Constitution of the United States, or the validity or construction of a treaty or a revenue or patent or copyright law of the United States," with certain exceptions as to *habeas corpus* cases, &c.

There are, as we have said, some advantages in this plan. There are also some objections to it. It avoids what was the chief difficulty of the bills proposed last year, viz.: the abolition of the Circuit Courts entirely, and the formation of a new court. And yet it is open to one of the same objections which we urged against the proposition then made, viz.: That for all legal questions not involving $5,000 in value, the decisions of the Circuit Courts are absolutely final. For admiralty cases the most interesting and important questions may very easily and do very often arise where no such amount is involved. If the money limit is to be carried so high as $5,000, there certainly ought to be a provision for cases involving less in value, but containing questions important enough in the mind of the Court below to call for their determination by the Supreme Court. In one respect this plan seems to be worse than the former ones, in that, by making the Circuit Court to be composed of different Judges in each district, there may be very easily different rules and constructions of law prevailing in the different districts, which for all cases under $5,000 cannot be taken up to the Appellate Court to secure a harmonious action in the different districts. Some provision should certainly be made for the case of such a discord between the different Circuit Courts, by authorizing an appeal to the Supreme Court whenever such a discord exists.

The provision for a review of criminal cases, and that allowing Judges to be called in from other districts to hold the Circuit Court, are both of them good and should be enacted in some bill or other, whether the rest of the bill is adopted or not. But we doubt about the wisdom of the change proposed in the Circuit Courts, and we very much doubt whether such a change is demanded by the great body of those who are interested. We suspect that the real moving cause of the bill is to be found in the clause which provides that it shall not be the duty of the several Supreme Court Judges to hold the Circuit Court more than once in two years. If that indicates the force that is urging the bill it may be doubtful whether any such measure will pass. In the present temper of Congress it does not seem to be so amiably disposed toward the Supreme Court, as to go very far toward relieving its Judges from duties which they have hitherto performed.

MINOR TOPICS.

Does anybody want money? It is getting as cheap as dirt. Six and 5 per cent. to the brokers, 4 per cent. to the large dealers in public funds: this is a different tune from the dismal song sung a little while ago. And yet, unfortunately, even plenitude of money does not necessarily mean prosperity; indeed, it indicates rather a laxity of commercial enterprise. Look at the Bank of England: crammed with Bullion and Notes, it cannot loan its surplus even at 2 per cent. The Banks thrive at the lowest possible figures; for the London and Westminster Bank, the strongest rival of *the* Bank, has been doing business for six months at half a crown per cent. below The Bank's absurdly small figure, and yet has declared a half-yearly dividend of 16 per cent.! But nothing is doing in England. They got well frightened at all Stock Companies but Railways two years ago, and since then the Railways have proved more dangerous than anything else. Money is plenty because London is sick at heart. So have we been. When will Congress give us *terra firma* to stand on?

With all the muzzling processes by which the French Government keeps the opinions of its home opponents quiet there leak out often meaning hints of the popular feeling. Not so much through the Press, perhaps, as the utterances of the liberal journals are more purely partisan or personal than public utterances; but by the right of suffrage wherein, restricted and managed as it is, Napoleon has left the French people a tongue. Tours is a large and important town. At ordinary elections there the Government candidate has been successful by an average majority of 3,000 votes, and, a few weeks ago, on the first informal ballot for the last election, came out with a majority of 4,000. But between the first and second ballots the Army bill was adopted—M. Gonin, the Government candidate, being in favor of it, and M. Houssard, the Opposition candidate, against it; and at the regular election-ballot M. Houssard was returned by 7,627 majority—a very emphatic result! Another election at Peronne has been lost to the Government for the same reason. It is about all of public liberty the French have left, but they seem capable of using it with some effect.

One of the things that softened our grief over the conquest of the State Assembly by the Democrats at the last election, was the assurance that legislative corruption was to be stopped just as soon as the Democratic Party could get a chance at it. We have been waiting very patiently for the beginning of the movement. We see no symptoms of it—we do not even hear any talk about it. And what is still more discouraging, even the *World* has stopped promising it. Is the project abandoned? Are the Democrats no longer "virtuous" since they have got possession of the legislative "cakes and ale?"

The tooth-treaty with the Fejees is said to contain, among other provisions, one that the President, on his part, shall "agree to prevent the rival Feejee King from levying war against the legitimate sovereign during the continuance of the mortgage." The question is whether the Prreident shall be permitted to exercise this enormous influence over those who may one day be our fellow-citizens, and whether there is not ground for Congress rather to intervene and "reconstruct" the Feejee Islands. Here is a bright idea—say for Mr. Ashley. Let a bill be made ready to "secure a republican form of government" to the islands, as soon as the islands are annexed. And, by the way, we suppose Congress will, of course, confer on the Fejees the right of suffrage.

The result of the recent Congressional election in the Eighth District of Ohio stirs up the Democracy to sundry piquant revelations of their intestine *status*. We have already given the Vallandigham explanation; from which it would appear that the friends of that illustrious Democrat took the opportunity to revenge themselves on Col. Burns, the Democratic nominee, for having refused to vote for V. when he was a candidate for Governor in 1863. The Dayton *Ledger*, which is the Vallandigham organ, now goes further, and says that a great many Democrats voted for Gen. Beatty, the Republican nominee, in order to make the defeat of Col. Burns the more certain, as they were not at all sure of his present position. The Democracy of Ohio does not seem to be a unit.

The *Commercial Advertiser* a few days since closed a strong statement of the dangers impending over the country by expressing surprise that no man equal to the emergency had arisen capable of grappling with these dangers, and carrying the nation safely through them. "Countries heretofore in danger," said the *Commercial*, "have found a deliverer. Why is it that some modern Pitt, or Chatham, or Burke, some Samuel Adams, Patrick Henry, Henry Clay or Daniel Webster, does not thunder forth his indignant protest against a course which keeps our country divided, and our people embroiled." Such men are, doubtless, always desirable; but they have never accomplished much, and it is very unsafe to rely upon them. Pitt, instead of delivering England from its dangers, plunged it into the great war which history now regards as the greatest of its blunders. Chatham thundered and protested against the tyrannical government of the American Colonies,—but he could not prevent the policy which led to their independence. Burke, with all his philosophy and eloquence, never controlled nor guided English policy for a single month. And the American orators referred to, though their task was very different, never had any great influence in directing the course of events in our own country; when they fell in with the current of events and of popular opinion they were strong; but against it they were powerless. Great men are very ornamental in a nation's history,—but they are by no means always correspondingly useful.

One of "the medical faculty," in opening a course of lectures in this City, said that during the past sixty years the improvements in the medical art had increased longevity seventy-one per cent. in Paris, and that in London the difference of death rates between the nineteenth and the eighteenth centuries was greater than between a year of general health and a year of cholera in that city at the present time. At first blush this would seem to be volumes of praise for medicine, but when we consider that the spirit of improvement has steadily marched in the direction of doctoring less and leaving man to nature, the improvement would seem to be rather in the advance of common sense than of science; or, to be more accurate, in the approach of science toward the less pretentious standard of common sense.

In 1860 Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, wrote to a Northern friend, "We will have no other Union than one in which the *slave power* shall be largely and permanently predominant." The Albany *Evening Journal* say sthat "the strife which now agitates this nation to its foundation stones proceeds from this principle." Our respected and usually intelligent cotemporary does not seem to be aware of the fact that Slavery has been abolished, and that to talk of the "slave power" now is simply to talk of ghosts. The *Journal* is as thorough a Bourbon on this point as the Anti-Slavery Society itself.

The New-Haven Railroad Company are preparing a new style of car to run upon the Boston line. It will have six independent compartments, each of which will accommodate seven travelers, and be warmed by a coil of pipes, which will be connected with a patent coal stove so fixed that nothing but an entire smashing of the car can upset it. Little closets and looking-glasses will add to the comforts of the conveyance—which, as regards the upholstery, is a great improvement on the general order of railway cars. A similar care and anxiety for the personal safety of the travelers would make that improvement perfect; for, without that principle of safety, the mere elegance of a railway car would be only a secondary consideration. The Railway Committee at Albany should recommend a tariff of penalties, easily understood and promptly enforced, as the simplest and best way of insuring the best kind of railway improvement.

Mr. Dickens successfully inaugurated his course of readings at Washington last night. The people complain somewhat, it is said, of the price of tickets, which is higher there than elsewhere. But, as far as members of Congress, at least, are concerned, they should reflect that they have a greater chance of going down to posterity immortalized in some future novel, than do less eccentric and less distinguished personages, in less favored cities. Many a member of Congress, perhaps, would repay the great caricaturist to sketch, for the race of the Jefferson Bricks and the Elijah Pogram is not, apparently, extinct. By repairing constantly to the readings of Dickens, some of the "most remarkable men of our country" may fix themselves in the lecturer's memory, and see themselves some day strikingly portrayed. Here is a chance we trust they will see and improve.

Amount of Liquor Sales.

In a table, which appears in an appendix to Commissioner Wells' recent repoat, prepared by his assistant, Mr. Young, some bright genius has discovered a fearful fact or a grave error, viz.: that the sales of liquor by retail in the United States in a single year amount to nearly $1,500,000,000, being *an average expenditure of over $40 for each man, woman and child in the Union!* This is rather deep drinking if true, and is at variance with what our British friend, Rev. Newman Hall, said of the comparatively temperate habits of our people.

It happens, however, that no such statement appears in the document named, and that the report and appendix, whether prepared by Mr. Wells or his assistant, are alike entitled to credit.

The table alluded to gave the "sales of merchandise by retail liquor dealers," and was estimated from the receipts of internal revenue, amounting to nearly $3,000,000 in that year. Each "retail dealer in liquor" pays a tax of $25, and is defined to be a "person who shall sell spirits, wines, &c., and whose annual sales, including sales of other merchandise, do not exceed $25,000." The table alluded to, therefore, gives an average of about $12,500 each, and an *aggregate* of sales of *all kinds of merchandise by retail dealers*, in the fiscal year 1867, of nearly $1,500,000,000. What proportion of that amount consists of intoxicating liquors is unknown.

Real Estate Sale.

We are requested to call attention to the sale at auction, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., at the salesroom No. 111 Broadway, on Tuesday, the 4th inst., of a portion of the property of Mr. Zborowski. This land extends from Eighth-avenue, fronting on the Central Park, to the line of the New Boulevard on Eighty-seventh, Eighty-eighth and Eighty-ninth streets. It is the first instance of an extensive sale of land on the West side at auction since the sale of the Boggs estate in April last, on Seventy-second and Seventy-third streets, from Broadway to Twelfth-avenue; and this land is very eligibly situated. It is about midway up the length of the Park, and on the highest grade around it, opposite to and commanding one of the most beautiful views over its surface.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"Fanchon, the Cricket," is not exactly a novelty, for almost everybody has seen Miss Mitchell perform the title *rôle* at one time or another; still it is something of a novelty to see "Fanchon" represented as a play. People who won't be convinced may think as they like, but meritorious writing and meritorious acting in one character don't and won't make a complete success, unless some liberal manager with the taste and means consents to embellish both writing and acting by attention to necessary details. By details, is understood to be included, scenery, music and all the actors and actresses, except the star herself. Mr. Collier, for instance, is the kind of detail that is wanted for the part of *Landry*; and Mr. Davidge is a capital detail for *Father Barbeaud*. Mr. Hayes thought so, and detailed them to play those characters. More than this, every advantage is given an artiste who is engaged at the Olympic. There is, in the first place, an excellent audience of some hundred thousand persons, the units of which go to this theatre by turns, crowd the aisles and lobbies after all the seats are filled up—applaud everything, and are pleased at all times. In the next place there is a large bag of gold out of which the management pays for a new set of scenes, a new wardrobe and new music for every play produced. In the next place the theatre has gained so good a reputation that people take it for granted that whatever is played there is good, whether they like it themselves or not. There are reasons why any performance would be successful here, but Miss Mitchell gives us many others, independent of them. She has, to begin with, marvelously improved in grace and pathos since her first performance of this character in New-York, given nearly six years ago. To play the part of *Fanchon* is easy. Many actresses could perform it, and have performed it, with spirit and whimsical force; but Miss Mitchell does something more. She heartily embraces each mood of the wayward girl, and depicts it naturally. She is a child with the character, a tearful woman, a saucy romp and a noble heart—just as such a nature might be under the influences of a wayward life. Last night's performance was witnessed by a most numerous audience, which received everything as if it were fresh and unfamiliar. Mr. Marlowe was *Landry's* idiot brother, and behaved himself as became that painful part. Mrs. Hind with conscientious skill acted the character of *Old Fadet, Cricket's* grandmother. This part is unpleasant enough, but is often made more so by a lingering declamation. It is the Meg Merriles style of grand-dame, and is a shocking spectacle in any piece. It offers so many temptations for high tragedy elocution, which are never suffered to pass. But Mrs. Hind yields less to the temptation, perhaps, than any of her predecessors. The groupings and dances are very well arranged at the Olympic and the entire performance passes like a fresh entertainment. It is a great pity, however, that Miss Mitchell has not made some effort toward shortening the piece. Half the remarks of her part, and three-quarters of what everybody else says, might be expunged. Still, her audiences show no sign of weariness, and the characters were recalled last night at the end of the first, third and fifth acts. "Fanchon" will be repeated every evening and Saturday afternoon.

Pictures at Auction.

The large collection of oil-paintings, water-colors and statuary, now on exhibition at the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, will be sold by auction, beginning this evening at 7½ o'clock, and continuing to-morrow evening at same hour. The varied collection affords an unusual opportunity for picture-buyers.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Feb. 3.

GEN. GRANT AND THE PRESIDENT.

It has been current here for a week or two past that the President had gone so far in his determination not to recognize Secretary Stanton that he had actually issued an order to Gen. Grant forbidding him to obey any orders received from the Secretary of War. This turns out to be true, and it is also true that Gen. Grant declined to obey it, whereupon a spicy correspondence ensued, which has lasted for a couple of weeks, and covers not only the matter named, but also the charges made by the President against Gen. Grant of duplicity in his action on the War Office question. The truth of all this is undoubtedly contained in this correspondence, which is in official form and should see the light, which it undoubtedly will at an early day.

Gen. Dodge, of Iowa, through Mr. Hubbard, of West Virginia, to-day offered a resolution in the House, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of War to communicate copies of all correspondence between him and the President in relation to his limitation of powers as Secretary of War, and also all correspondence with Gen. Grant upon the same subject. This will probably bring out the facts above alluded to.

THE RESIGNATION OF MINISTER ADAMS.

The report of the resignation of our Minister to Great Britain, Hon. Chas. Francis Adams, is neither denied or affirmed at the State Department, but it is known that the resignation has been tendered, and that Mr. Seward hopes to induce Mr. Adams to withdraw it. Mr. Adams has been much annoyed at the apparent countenance given by Congress to attacks upon his action and character, and has been disposed for some time to withdraw from the thankless position of Fenian mediator.

Pertinent to this question Mr. Bingham to-day made a very sensible speech on a motion to refer one of Richelieu Robinson's Fenian stock-in-trade resolutions to the Foreign Relations Committee. In the Senate Mr. Cameron paid his respects to Mr. Adams in a memorial asking his recall, which was properly referred.

COMMISSIONER ROLLINS' SUCCESSOR.

The President finally sent in the name of Col. Wisewell, of New-Jersey, to-day, as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of Mr. Rollins removed. Of course Mr. Rollins does not go out until the Senate confirms his successor, so he is apparently in no more danger now than heretofore. The President, evidently aware that he is not going to be successful, has adopted an adroit plan of clearing out of the way the swarm of candidates who are clamoring for the position. He begins at the foot of the list, and will nominate each one and send him in for rejection, so they may all be satisfied with an impartial trial. Wisewell stands the slimest chance of any.

THE KENTUCKY CONTESTED ELECTION.

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, from the minority of the Committee on Elections, occupied the time of the House during a greater portion of to-day's session, with a strong speech in favor of the admission of John Young Brown, of Kentucky, whose seat is contested by Samuel E. Smith. The case was postponed until next week.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS IN BRITISH PRISONS.

Mr. Robinson, of Brooklyn, presented in the House a series of resolutions virtually authorizing the arrest of British subjects in this country, to be held as hostages for our naturalized citizens who are "rotting in British dungeons." He treated the British lion as a toothless-fangled beast, whose claws, however, held the American eagle from reaching its proper altitude, although Mr. Robinson sent it flying in his rhetoric through illimitable space. A number of members who had purchased tickets for the Dickens reading, interposed objections to the resolution, fearing that its passage would render them valueless, but they privately intimated to Robinson that they thought Dolby a fit subject for its application. Robinson retained his composure remarkably well, and earnestly urged immediate action; but as he had only thirty supporters, and the majority of the House insisted on further investigation of the subject, he failed, and the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

FUNDING THE SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES.

One of the various projects on foot to give the public faith a vital stab and to create confusion among the holders of public securities, was unearthed in the House to-day, by reaching on the calendar Mr. Piles' resolution of Dec. 16 last, prohibiting the further funding of Seven-thirty notes into Five-twenty bonds. Mr. Butler attempted to explain its purport in his usual adroit manner, when Mr. Blaine got in a well-directed shot, showing the whole thing to be a base attempt at a violation of contract, and before Mr. Butler could get the previous question ordered the morning hour expired, and the matter goes over for a week. The object of the promoters of this scheme is to prevent any further issue of gold-bearing bonds.

THE NEW-YORK MIDNIGHT TRAIN.

The House Post-office Committee have agreed to report adversely the bill proposing a midnight train from New-York to this city to carry a midnight mail, on the ground that the advantage afforded by the additional mail would not be sufficient to meet the additional expense incurred.

THE TAX BILL.

The Ways and Means Committee have resolved to hold night sessions for the consideration of the Tax bill. This is done in order to obviate the necessity of reporting the bill in sections.

THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Mr. JENCKES, of Rhode Island, who has given the civil service closer attention than any other man in the House, to-day introduced the following very important bill, organizing a new department in the Government to supersede that of the Attorney-General, and to be known as the Department of Justice.

Be it enacted, &c., That there shall be created a new Executive Department of the Government of the United States, to be called the Department of Justice, the Secretary of which shall be called the Secretary of the Department of Justice, who shall hold his office by the same tenure and receive the same salary as the Secretaries of the other Executive Departments, and who shall perform all the duties assigned to him by this act.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the time when this act takes effect, the clerks, messengers and laborers employed in the office of the Attorney-General and in the office of the Solicitor of the Treasury, Naval Solicitor, and Solicitor of Internal Revenue, shall be transferred to the Department of Justice.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the supervising powers now exercised by the Secretary of the Interior over the accounts of the District-Attorneys, Attorneys, Marshals, Clerks, and other officers of the Courts of the United States, shall be exercised by the Secretary of the Department of Justice, who shall sign all requisitions for the advance or payment of moneys out of the Treasury on estimates or accounts, subject to the same control now exercised on like estimates or accounts by the First Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all the duties, powers and functions conferred by law upon the Attorney-General and upon the Solicitor of the Treasury shall, from and after the time this act takes effect, be transferred to and exercised by the Department of Justice hereby created, and that from and after said time all acts or parts of acts creating the offices of Attorney-General, Assistant Attorney-General, Solicitor of the Treasury, Assistant Solicitor of the Treasury, Solicitor of Internal Revenue, Naval Solicitor and Judge Advocate-General be and the same are hereby repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Department of Justice shall have the supervision of the prosecution, defence and conduct of all suits in the Supreme Court, and in all other courts in which the United States shall be concerned; and it shall be his duty to furnish from his Department advice and opinions upon questions of law when required by the President of the United States, or when requested by the heads of any of the other Executive Departments.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That to enable the Secretary of the Department of Justice to perform the duties hereby imposed on said Department, there shall be in his Department an officer learned in the law to be called the Attorney-General of the United States, and an officer learned in the law to be called the Solicitor-General of the United States, who shall each receive an annual salary of —— dollars, and who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and whose duty it shall be respectively to give opinions upon questions of law arising in the various Executive Departments of the Government, when directed by the Secretary of the Department of Justice, and to prosecute, defend and conduct, under the supervision of said Secretary, all suits in the Supreme Court in which the United States shall be concerned, and there shall be also appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an assistant to each of said officers, learned in the law, who shall be called respectively the Assistant Attorney-General and the Assistant Solicitor-General, who shall each receive an annual salary of —— dollars, and whose duty it shall be respectively to assist the Attorney-General and the Solicitor-General in the performance of their duties and such Attorney-General or Solicitor-General or their assistants, or either of them, may be sent by the Secretary of the Department of Justice to any State or district in the United States to attend to the interests of the United States in any suit pending in any of the courts of the United States, or in the courts of any State, for which service they shall receive, in addition to their salaries, their actual and necessary expenses while so absent from the seat of Government, the account thereof to be verified by affidavit.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Department of Justice shall have supervision of the conduct and proceedings of the various attorneys for the United States in the respective judicial districts, who shall make report to him of their proceedings, and also of all attorneys and counselors employed in any cause or business in which the United States may be concerned.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the organization of the Department of Justice under this act, it shall not be lawful for the Secretary of any of the other Executive Departments to employ attorneys or counsel at the expense of the United States, but such Departments when in need of counsel or advice shall call upon the Department of Justice, whose duty it shall be to attend to the same, and no counsel or attorney fees shall hereafter be allowed to any person or persons besides the respective District Attorneys for services in such capacity to the United-States, or any branch or department of the Government thereof, unless on the certificate of the Secretary of the Department of Justice that such services were actually rendered, and that the same could not be performed by the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General or their respective assistants, or by the District-Attorneys.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the Solicitor and the Assistant and Deputy Solicitors of the Court of Claims shall be subject to the supervision of the Secretary of the Department of Justice, and shall perform their duties under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Department of Justice shall make a report to Congress annually, in the month of December of each year, of the operations of his department.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall take effect on the first day of July, 1868.

MR. DICKENS' READINGS.

Mr. DICKENS was greeted with a fine audience to-night, comprised of the most distinguished people in Washington, which filled Carroll Hall very comfortably. The many unpleasant prejudices against him, arising from the manner in which the seats were disposed of, as well as his comments on the appearance of this city a quarter of a century ago, were dissipated under the influence of his success as a reader.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to Senator SHERMAN to-day a communication, which was laid before the Senate, in favor of the bill now pending for the reorganization of the Treasury Department. He says that under the present organization the regular permanent salaries, with the addition of twenty-five per cent. granted by Congress during the past year amount to $3,717,455. Under the new the amount is $3,508,570, exhibiting a reduction from the expenditure of the past year of $208,885. After mature consideration, he says "the plan under discussion has been suggested as the most advantageous in every point of view, as being not only more economical but more conducive to efficiency than any plan of increase by per centages or other indiscriminate allowances."

NATIONAL BANK SHARES.

The following is the text of the bill originally introduced by Representative BLAINE, of Maine, in regard to taxing shares of National Banks. It passed both branches finally to-day precisely as Mr. BLAINE drafted it. It now goes to the President for his approval, and there seems to be no doubt that he will sign it:

Be it enacted, &c., That the words "place where the bank is located and not elsewhere," in section forty-one of the act to provide for a national currency, approved June 3, 1864, shall be construed and held to mean the State within which the bank is located, and the Legislature of each State may determine and direct the manner and place of taxing all the shares of National Banks located within said States, subject to the restriction that the taxation shall not be at a greater rate than is assessed upon other moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of such state; and providing always that the shares of any national bank owned by non-residents of any State, shall be taxed in the city and town where said bank is located, and not elsewhere.

REVENUE DECISION.

Commissioner ROLLINS has decided that wines made by grinding raisins and tamarinds and adding sugar, but no spirits, may be regarded as wine made from fruit, and therefore exempt from taxation under the act of July, 1866.

One of the Cherokee delegation, who died here very suddenly on the 1st inst., was buried this afternoon. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the various Indian delegations, agents and superintendents, now in Washington, attended the funeral in a body.

BARON GEROLT'S RECEPTION.

Baron GEROLT, the Envoy Extraordinary and Miniter Plenipotentiary of the North German Confederacy, entertained this evening a committee of citizens composed of CARL ROESER, LOUIS SCHADE, Dr. SCHMIDT and other leading German citizens, who called to congratulate him on his having presented his credentials, and having been received by the President as the Plenipotentiary of more than thirty millions of Germans.

TREASURY AGENTS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has replied to the resolution of the House, calling for the names of detectives employed since June, 1866. He replies that on consultation with the heads of the Customs and Internal Revenue Bureaus and the Solicitor of the Treasury, he is satisfied that the publication of their names and fields of labor would be to the serious disadvantage of the Government, and might greatly impair, if not utterly destroy, the efficiency of such employes, while in some cases it would expose them to the malice of those whose dishonest practices they had been such efficient, though unknown, instruments of bringing to light. He says, however, that the whole detective force employed in the detection of counterfeiting at different times since June, 1864, and the 26th of November last, number 61, at an average cost of salaries and expenses of $51,519. Seventeen of these were discontinued after the 1st of August, 1867, and fifteen afterward.

ARRIVAL OF KIT CARSON.

Gen. KIT CARSON arrived in this city last night from Colorado, and this morning called on the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs. He is accompanied by KANIACHE, one of the principal chiefs of the Utah Nations. Their visit has reference to treaty matters. Everything is reported as quiet among the Indians of the Far West, though there are some apprehensions of renewed trouble with the Prairie Indians, who committed the depredations last Spring. Gen. CARSON also had an interview with Gen. GRANT at his headquarters, and with Gens. SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, at the War Department this morning.

THE SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court rendered no opinions today. The Games' cases were taken up, and will occupy the Court still another day.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

Brevet Maj.-Gen. T. J. WOOD, Colonel of the Second Cavalry, and Brevet Col. O. A. MACK, Major of the Ninth Cavalry, have been ordered before the Retiring Board.

First Lieut. FRANK G. CUMMAGRA, of the Seventh Cavalry, and Second Lieut. F. W. FOOT, of the Forty-fifth Infantry, have resigned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Revolution in Peru—The Defeat of Gen. Prado at Arequipa—The Revolutionists at Callao.

From Our Special Correspondent.

LIMA, Peru, South America, Monday, Jan. 13, 1868.

You have doubtless heard of the revolution in our midst, which was inaugurated with the election of PRADO to the Presidency. The people of the South desired the election of CAUSACO, (a brother-in-law of old Gen. CASTILLA,) and PRADO was daily making himself more unpopular. Arequipa, the second city in Peru and the former capital of Peru, (the fabled city of the old Inca's,) is the very hot-bed of revolution, and occupies as prominent a place in Peruvian history as Charleston, the stronghold of secession filled in our rebellion. In October last Gen. PRADO, with an army of several thousand, sailed down the coast with the intention of suppressing a revolution that had its headquarters at Arequipa, with Gen. CAUSACO for its head. The route from the coast inland to Arequipa is one well calculated to try the patience and fortitude of an army, as the city lies a hundred miles inland, across a burning sandy desert, with not a blade of grass, a drop of water or a single shrub or tree to break the monotony. This old city had been very strongly fortified, and earthworks within earthworks had been thrown up with wonderful stratagem and skill. There is not a carriage or even a cart to be found in this old city, mules being the only means of transport, and the houses are all built of stone, with low narrow arching roofs, rounding over the head and giving one a good idea of the old-fashioned bake-ovens of our great grandmother's days. Indeed, the whole city seems to carry one back to the primitive days. And yet it is a place of wonderful strength, and the people possess an unwonted energy, and are constantly hatching and concocting revolutions, rebellions and the like. After a two months' attempt to conquer Arequipa, PRADO (and his acting General, MONTERA) has returned defeated and discomfited, and bringing with him only about twelve hundred of his men. The army, under PRADO, suffered incredible hadships at the hands of the Revolutionary Party, and some dreadful punishments were inflicted. Among the thousands wounded, were several women and a few foolish foreigners, who were unwise enough to identify themselves with the governing power of Peru. These wounded were all burned up alive with vitriol thrown upon them, and were left by PRADO on his retreat. LA PUERTA, who was acting as President during the absence of PRADO, immediately resigned his position, upon PRADO's return; but when he appeared to address the people and give some explanations connected with his retreat from Arequipa, he was hissed and stoned by the people, and not permitted to speak.

The night after PRADO's return the Revolutionary Party, emboldened by the success of CAUSACO at Arequipa, took complete possession of Callao. They took from the Custom-house five hundred rifles, and took complete possession of the Arsenal, the Castle and its mounted guns, the fort, &c., of Callao, the few Government troops in Callao turning over to the Revolutionary side. They also tore up the railroad track to Lima, cut the telegraph wires, and reigned supreme. A force of two thousand Government troops was sent from Lima to dislodge them by MONTERA, and as the danger of a severe fight seemed imminent, the foreigners in Callao betook themselves to the ships lying at anchor here. Stores were closed, and a regular reign of terror prevailed. But the two thousand troops marched only as far on the road to Callao as Bella Vista (a little village seven miles from Lima) before they also went over to the side of the Revolutionists, and refused to bear arms against the troops in possession at Callao. And by this time there was a slight skirmish at Lima between the opposing parties, and as the Government troops endeavored to possess themselves of the fortress and barracks, they were driven back by the Revolutionists, some fifty killed, and a large number wounded.

To-day the Revolutionary party hold complete possession, and PRADO has gone away on an American ship-of-war, and three Peruvian men-of-war have been dispatched up the coast to bring back CAUSACO and his troops. Two days ago some ships were also dispatched down the northern coast to bring back Gen. BALTA and his troops, and as CAUSACO (who was formerly second Vice-President) and BALTA are both opposed to each other, and both fighting, (BALTA in the extreme north, to establish himself as President,) there will be an election when these two candidates appear, and probably a fight to determine who shall succeed.

The Revolution in Callao lasted five days, during which the patrolmen, watchmen, policemen and guards, being on the Government side, were all withdrawn, and but for a suddenly organized company of foreigners, calling themselves "Relief Guard," who patrolled the streets night and day, and protected property and persons, another sacking of Callao would have taken place similar to that of Nov. 6, 1865, when PRADO was elected. Great credit is due to these men, (about 350 strong,) for their noble protection of the business interests of Callao. When the rival factions arrive, I will write the issue. Until then we all quietly await the result.

Yours truly, X. Y. Z.

Reported Remarks of the President.

From the Evening Post.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Feb. 3.

The President expressed in very decided terms last night, to your correspondent, who had an interview with him, his intention to send to the Senate, to-day or to-morrow, a nomination for the Commissionership of Internal Revenue, in place of Mr. ROLLINS. He said he was satisfied that Mr. ROLLINS had become corrupted, and was resorting to corrupt means to retain his office, and exacting money from revenue officers to assist the Radicals in carrying the approaching election in New-Hampshire. Who will be nominated in place of Mr. ROLLINS is not yet known.

It appears that instead of recommending the removal of one hundred and nineteen collectors and assessors, as charged by the President a few days since, Mr. ROLLINS during 1867 made no recommendations for removals whatever. Every one of these removals was made upon the sole recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, while twenty removals admitted to have been made by the President were direct removals, without consultation with either Mr. ROLLINS or the Secretary of the Treasury.

In reply to a question by your correspondent, as to what course he would take in case the Senate refused to take any action on the nomination made in place of Mr. ROLLINS, and laid it on the table, the *President said he should probably then be compelled to make a direct removal of Rollins*, although this would be in contravention of the Tenure of Office law, and would undoubtedly cause a new agitation of the impeachment question.

He said the time had arrived when he was either compelled to *ignore the Constitution itself or an act of Congress clearly unconstitutional and it was not his purpose to hesitate*, although impeachment be threatened.

In regard to the statements made as coming from him, on the settlement of the *Alabama* claims at once, or forcing Great Britain into war, the President said *they were unauthorized*; and until he saw what authority Mr. THORNTON, the new English Minister, was vested with by his Government on this question, it would be impolitic in him (the President) to make such statements, involving as they did questions of the highest and gravest importance. The new Minister would be presented to him on Tuesday, he said, and after this was done his policy could be more clearly told.

The President denounced bitterly the new Reconstruction bill now before Congress, but, with a sarcastic smile, said it would be only in effect taking the power now in the hands of five military despots, excepting Gen. HANCOCK, who had proved himself true to the Constitution, and placing it in the hands of one military despot, who could rule the nation with more severity than any sovereign in all Europe.

THE ALABAMA.

The English Side of the Alabama Question—Letter from "Historicus."

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I have read with much regret the letter addressed to you by Lord HOBART on the present situation of the controversy with respect to the *Alabama* claims—first, because I am sorry to find myself so widely at variance with a person for whom I entertain a sincere respect; and, secondly, because it seems to me that Lord HOBART's letter has a tendency to weaken the hands of the Government and the position of the country on a subject where both appear to be entitled to the most cordial support.

Lord HOBART thinks that Lord STANLEY has been wrong in not consenting to a reference to arbitration on the terms insisted upon by Mr. SEWARD. He divides his argument into two branches, one founded on the hypothesis that the arbitration demanded by Mr. SEWARD is one which is to determine the question whether the Queen's proclamation of neutrality of May 13, 1861, was or was not a wrong done to the United States for which they are not entitled to reparation; the other founded on the assumption that Mr. SEWARD does not, in fact, demand that the arbitrator should determine this question.

It is very essential to make up our minds which of these two assumptions is the correct one. I confess I have myself no doubt whatever about the matter. It is impossible to read Mr. SEWARD's dispatch of Aug. 27, 1866, to Lord STANLEY (Parliamentary Paper, North America, No. 1) without seeing at once that the question of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South by Great Britain is the fundamental and primary grievance complained of, and that all the rest are regarded as mere subordinate and accessory matters. Speaking of the *Alabama* and other vessels, Mr. SEWARD says:

"Without descending on this occasion so far as to insist, as we have always insisted, that there was a deficiency of energy in the respect adverted to, you may remind Lord STANLEY that in the view which we have taken of the subject the misconduct of the aggressor was a direct and legitimate fruit of the premature and injurious proclamation of belligerency against which we had protested, and that the failure of Her Majesty's Government to prevent or counteract the aggression of British subjects was equally traceable to the same unfortunate cause."

It is plain from this passage that Mr. SEWARD regards the question "whether there was a deficiency of energy" in respect to the measures taken to stop these vessels as a wholly secondary matter; that the main ground on which he takes his stand is the primary and principal wrong consisting in the recognition of belligerent rights, to which he treats all the rest as merely consequential. It is impossible, I think, to read Mr. SEWARD's dispatches of Aug. 27, 1866, and Jan. 12, 1867, without feeling strongly that if Lord STANLEY did not intend to submit to arbitration the question whether the Queen's proclamation of neutrality was a wrong to America—and that not as an incidental and subordinate, but as a primary and principal question—he was bound to do what he did, viz.: expressly to decline to make this question part of the reference. No prudent statesmen or lawyer who knows the danger of loose arbitration will ever consent to have any ambiguity as to the terms of the order of reference, and, after the language of Mr. SEWARD, to have done so in this case would have been the height of folly.

Mr. SEWARD, at the close of his dispatch of Jan. 12, 1867, says:

"The United States would expect to refer the whole controversy just as it is found in the correspondence which has taken place between the two Governments, with such further evidence and arguments as either party may desire, without imposing restrictions, conditions or limitations upon the umpire and without waiving any principle or argument on either side."

But what is "*the whole controversy?*" That is just the question. If the recognition of belligerent rights is not part of the controversy, *cadit quæstio*. But if, on the other hand, it is in the view of the American Government the principal part of the controversy, how can it be contended that they do not demand that this question is to form part of the arbitration? It is quite obvious that, having regard to the ground on which Mr. SEWARD puts the whole claim for indemnity, the very first point the arbitrator would be called on to decide would be whether the recognition of belligerent rights, which is made the fundamental basis of the claims, was or was not justifiable.

I therefore dismiss as wholly untenable the hypothesis that the American Government have not, in fact, demanded that the conduct of England in the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South shall be made a subject of arbitration. Indeed, I cannot understand how any one who has read the recent correspondence can come to any other conclusion than that it is the only question which they really care to raise at all.

But then there still remains the question, is this demand of the American Government one which ought to have been conceded? And here I regret to find myself as directly at issue in point of opinion with Lord HOBART as I am on the other part of the question in respect of matters of fact. It is said sometimes, with a false appearance of plausibility, that the more right you are the more you ought to be willing to consent to arbitration. This is a mere sophism. There are many questions which a man or a nation that is perfectly clearly in the right, ought not to submit to arbitration. Suppose we were asked by the American Government to submit to arbitration the question of the right of the British Crown to Canada, or Jamaica, or Ireland. Would any sane Minister assent to the demand? Or would it be any argument in favor of submitting to such an arbitration that the decision must be in our favor? The real truth is that the rule of common sense and common practice is exactly the opposite. Just men are willing to refer to arbitration questions upon which other persons may entertain a reasonable doubt, but not those upon which there can be no doubt at all. I will just put this test question—If America, or any foreign Government, were to demand that we should submit to arbitration this question, "Is England entitled to exercise the rights of an independent nation?" is there any man who will say that the English Government should assent to such a reference because it is probable or even certain that we should succeed upon this issue?

Now, the particular case of the *Alabama*, and it may be of other vessels, I think, and I have always thought, is one which might be very fairly made the subject of arbitration. I have my own strong opinion that no impartial tribunal could pronounce in favor of the American claims of indemnity. But I can conceive persons entertaining a very reasonable doubt on the two points which might fairly be raised, viz.: 1, whether the English Government took proper precautions and exhibited adequate vigilance; and, 2, whether, if they did not, indemnity was due. I will not go into any argument upon these points now; I have dealt with both formerly at great length. These are the points which Lord STANLEY has expressed himself willing to refer to arbitration, and these are the points on which Mr. SEWARD has refused arbitration, (perhaps because he was conscious of the weakness of his case,) unless the arbitration were, in fact, to be founded on the question whether the recognition of belligerent rights was not a primary wrong, from which the rest were only derivative accidents.

Now, Sir, is the question of the right and the propriety of the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South by Great Britain on May 13, 1861, a matter upon which any reasonable person can or does entertain the smallest doubt? It is a question upon which no statesman, no jurist, no sane man, I may say, in Europe, has ever entertained any doubt whatever. But let us see how American authority stands upon this question. The individual position of Mr. SEWARD with reference to it will be found to be most singular. I do not know that public attention has been directed to it yet as clearly as it deserves to be. In his recent correspondence, Mr. SEWARD says:

"A domestic disturbance arose in the country which, although it had severe peculiarities, yet was, in fact, only such a seditious insurrection as is incidental to natural progress in every State."

And again in the same dispatch:

"While as yet the civil war was undeveloped and the insurgents were without any organized military force or a treasury, and long before they pretended to have a flag or to put either an armed ship or even a merchant vessel upon the sea, Her Majesty's Government, acting precipitately, as we have always complained, proclaimed the insurgents a belligerent Power."

And in his final dispatch of the 12th of January, 1867, in answer to Lord STANLEY's argument on this point, Mr. SEWARD says:

"Before the Queen's proclamation of neutrality the disturbance in the United States was mainly a local insurrection. It wanted the name of war to enable it to be a civil war, (mark the words,) and to live endowed as such with maritime and other belligerent rights. Without that authorized name it might die and was expected not to live and be a flagrant civil war, but to perish a mere insurrection. It was therefore not without lawful and wise design that the President declined to confer upon the insurrection the pregnant baptismal name of civil war to the prejudice of the nation whose destiny was in his hands. What the President thus wisely and humanely declined to do the Queen of Great Britain too promptly performed. She baptised the slave insurrection within the United States a civil war; and thus, so far as the British nation and its influence could go gave it a name to live and flourish and triumph over the American Union."

This is Mr. SEWARD's statement of the case in 1867. He says that but for the English proclamation of neutrality there would never have been civil war in the United States; that it was England who gave it the name of war; and that but for our "intervention" it would have been a mere domestic insurrection, with which the world would have nothing to do. Now, let us see what was the language of the writer of these dispatches in 1861, at the time when these very events were in progress. On May 4, 1861—*i. e.*, nine days before the English proclamation of neutrality was put forth—Mr. SEWARD writes to Mr. DAYTON, the American Minister in Paris:

"The insurgents have instituted revolution with open, flagrant, deadly war to compel the United States to acquiesce in the dismemberment of the Union. The United States have accepted this war as an inevitable necessity."

This paper is a record laid on the table of Congress, circulated through the world, and yet the man who wrote it now says that on May 13, 1861, "the disturbance in the United States was merely a local insurrection;" that "it wanted the name of war to enable it to be a civil war and live;" that "without that authorized name it might die, and was not expected to live and be a flagrant civil war," and that "the President declined to confer upon the insurrection the pregnant baptismal name of civil war, to the prejudice of the nation whose destiny was in his hands," but that this was done by the "Queen of England, who baptized the slave insurrection within the United States a civil war."

Will any man who reads the dispatch of May 4, 1861, deny, if the "local insurrection" wanted the "name of war to enable it to be a civil war," that, long before the "Queen of Great Britain too promptly performed the office," the "pregnant, baptismal name" of "open, flagrant, deadly war" had been bestowed upon it by Mr. SEWARD, who now charges against England as a wrong, for which he demands reparation, the very act which he himself had performed nine days before? On May 4 Mr. SEWARD writes officially,—"The United States have accepted this civil war as an inevitable necessity." But for the Queen of Great Britain to affirm, on May 13, that a civil war had been accepted by the United States is a wrong, forsooth, for which England is to pay an indemnity!

I might multiply similar quotations to any extent, but I will only take one more, which, I think, will put the matter in as clear a light as any other. Every one is acquainted with the conclusive argument derived from the blockade proclaimed by the President in April, 1861. Mr. SEWARD has spent half his time and exhausted all his ingenuity in an attempt to escape from the consequences of this first capital blunder of his administration. In spite of the solemn decision of the Supreme Court on the point, it now suits him to declare that at the time these proclamations were issued they were not acts of war, but simply acts of domestic authority in closing the ports. He writes in his dispatch of the 12th of January, 1867:

"The disturbance being at the time referred to officially and legally held by the Government of the United States to be a local insurrection, this Government had a right to close the ports in the States within the scene of insurrection by municipal law, and to forbid strangers from all intercourse therewith, and to use the armed and naval forces for that purpose. A blockade was legitimately declared to that end: and until the state of civil war should actually have developed, the existence of a blockade would have conferred no belligerent rights on the insurgents."

All this I need hardly say is mere nonsense. A blockade which confers a right to seize neutral vessels on the high seas, cannot be "legitimately declared to the end" of closing ports by municipal law. It is hardly necessary to point out the absurdity of asserting that the "blockade would have conferred no belligerent rights on the insurgents until the state of civil war should actually have developed," the fact being that until a war of some kind had developed there could have been no right to declare a blockade at all. But it is the less requisite to insist on this because, as we have already seen, Mr. SEWARD says on May 4, that "open, deadly, flagrant civil war" did exist, and therefore by his own admission at that date, at least, the proclamation must have conferred belligerent rights on the insurgents. These are just the sort of absurdities into which a man falls when he forces himself to argue against reason and common sense.

But let us turn once more from Mr. SEWARD, in 1867, when he is trying to give his own color to the facts, to Mr. SEWARD, in 1861, when he is dealing with the facts themselves. The Spanish Minister, at that time, writes to ask Mr. SEWARD for some explanation of the character of the blockade. Mr. SEWARD pens his reply on May 2—*i. e*, eleven days before the Queen's proclamation of neutrality. He says:

"In acknowledging the receipt of your note of the 30th ult. on the subject of the blockade of the ports in several of the States, I deem it proper to state for your information:

1. That the blockade will be strictly enforced upon the principles recognized by the law of nations.

2. That armed vessels of neutral States will have the right to enter and depart from the interdicted ports."

Now, observe, first of all, the blockade was not, as Mr. SEWARD now pretends, a municipal closing of the ports; it was "a blockade upon the principles recognized by the law of nations," and the fundamental principle of that law is that no blockade can be declared except where a war exists.

But, again, what is the meaning of the words "neutral States?" Mr. SEWARD writes to the same effect to Lord LYONS on May 9: "It will be seen that there are yet five or six days for neutrals to leave."

It is not a little amusing to see how the "neutrals" of the "blockade" of 1861 became the "strangers" of the "closing of the ports" in 1867. On May 2, 1861, no Government had issued a proclamation of neutrality, why does Mr. SEWARD talk of "neutrals?" Why, but because the word "neutrals" flowed to his pen spontaneously as the natural and necessary result of a state of "open, flagrant civil war," and of a "blockade to be enforced on the principles recognized by the law of nations?" If there was no war, and if there were no belligerents on May 2 and May 9, 1861, how came Mr. SEWARD at these dates to be treating all foreign States as "neutrals?" Who first uttered that terrible and odious word, "neutrality," for which we are now called to account; who first "baptized" England as a "neutral?" Was it Mr. SEWARD, in his official dispatches on May 2 and May 9; or was it the Queen of England, in her proclamation of neutrality, on May 13? If Mr. SEWARD could inform the English Minister on May 9 that in five or six days all neutrals would have to leave, how comes it to be such a hostile act on the part of the English Government to issue a proclamation of neutrality four days after? Has Mr. SEWARD ever read the fable of the wolf and the lamb? We can perhaps hardly be surprised that Mr. SEWARD maintains that the blockade is no proof of war, since he contends that there might be neutrals, but there ought to have been no neutrality. The question, in short, which Mr. SEWARD wants us to refer to arbitration is whether, when he served a notice on us as neutrals, we were entitled to issue a proclamation of neutrality.

I think, after this review of Mr. SEWARD's language in 1861 and in 1867, I am entitled to ask whether the annals of the intercourse of civilized nations present any example of a similar contradiction between the language of the same Minister with reference to the same facts at different epochs and for different objects. I cite these passages not mainly as a revelation of Mr. SEWARD's ideas of diplomatic consistency; I adduce them as proofs that this is a question on which we cannot be expected to submit to arbitration. No man is entitled to call upon you to submit a question to arbitration when you hold under his own hand the admission that his claim is unfounded. I cite these dispatches of Mr. SEWARD to prove that not only in Europe, but in America, there was no one who doubted—and least of all did Mr. SEWARD doubt—that a civil war in the fullest sense of the word existed before the English proclamation of neutrality was published, that that proclamation was consequently justifiable and necessary, and that the assertion that it created the American civil war is one which is too absurd to be made the foundation of a reasonable claim for arbitration.

If this letter were not already too long, I might point out the singular absurdity of mixing up the question of the recognition of belligerent rights with the claims in the case of the *Alabama*. Even Mr. SEWARD hardly pretends that at the time the *Alabama* sailed civil war did not exist, and that the United States had not treated the South as belligerents. The "premature recognition," then, even if it was a sound ground of complaint, could have nothing in the world to do with the case of the *Alabama*.

There is another point which seems to have escaped Mr. SEWARD's acuteness. If there was no war, there was no right of belligerent capture. Consequently, all the American condemnations of English vessels for breach of blockade, contraband, &c., are illegal; and therefore all these captures must be restored, with costs and damages. I really hardly know why, on this footing, we should not take Mr. SEWARD on his own ground, for the balance of compensation due would be immensely in our favor.

Sir, no man values at a higher rate than I do the friendship of America. I hope, as far as it has come within my sphere, I have done what I could to contribute to the maintenance of that friendship. But the friendship of nations, like that of individuals, can only be safely and permanently founded on the basis of mutual respect. Where we are wrong let us confess it; where the question is doubtful let us refer it; where we are clearly in the right let us assert that right like men. I think I know something of the American people, and I am sure that it is not by timidity or vacillation that you can win their friendship or purchase their respect. Their own position among mankind is due to the astonishing fortitude with which in circumstances of weakness and difficulty they have ever vindicated the rights of an independent nation. They respect in others what has constituted their own greatness. I believe that a war between England and America would be the greatest calamity which can befall not only either nation, but the whole of mankind. But depend upon it, Sir, in a great cause timidity is not the path which leads to peace. Danger, like death, pursues those who fly it most:

"Mors et fugacem persequitur virum,
Nec parcit imbellis juventæ
Poplitibus timidove tergo."

If the Government of the United States quarrel with us on the question of the recognition of belligerent rights, it can only be because they are determined in any event to quarrel with us. I do not belong to the political party of which Lord STANLEY is an eminent ornament. But on questions where the reputation and the safety of the country are involved I can recognize no distinction of party. I see in the Government of the Queen nothing else but the legitimate representative and guardian of the honor of the English nation. I believe that on this question the Government are emphatically in the right. I therefore protest against anything which may tend to weaken their hands or to impair their credit.

Nothing is more likely than such a course to produce the very evils which persons like Lord HOBART desire to avert. It encourages a belief that the opinion of England is distracted, and incites the American Government to hope that by persisting in such claims they will ultimately prevail. In offering fair terms of accommodation on every point which could be regarded as doubtful, and opposing a firm front to unjust and unreasonable demands, the Government have done their duty to the nation, and I earnestly hope that they will receive the support they are entitled to expect from a just and a courageous people.

HISTORICUS.

JAN. 18.

P. S.—As I see it stated that my old antagonist, Mr. REMIS, is commissioned to write in support of the policy of Mr. SEWARD, I hope he will take the trouble in his forthcoming publication to explain the passages I have cited from Mr. SEWARD's dispatches, and reconcile them with the theory that before the English proclamation of neutrality there existed no civil war in America.

The Suffrage Question in Minnesota.

From the St. Paul Press, Jan. 31.

We are pleased to see that a movement has been made in the Legislature to again submit the question of impartial suffrage to the people at the next general election. Mr. GORDON introduced a bill to that effect in the Senate yesterday, being only a little ahead of Mr. BROWN, who had given notice of such a bill, and was about ready to introduce it. The present bill obviates a difficulty which attended the measure as it stood before the people at the last election. Then there was an uncertainty as to whether it should be voted on the general ticket or on a separate ballot. Mr. GORDON's bill makes it obligatory that it shall be voted for or against upon the general ballots put forth at the next Fall election, which will most certainly go far to secure its adoption. Had such a clause been in the act of the Legislature, the measure would have fared much better, and in all probability been adopted.

The Accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad—Further Particulars.

The Pittsburgh (Penn.) *Commercial* of the 1st inst., in its account of the accident on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Friday morning last,—when a train was thrown from the track by the breaking of a rail, and four passenger cars were burnt, causing the death of Mrs. ANNIE DUGGAN, of Pittsburgh, and slight injuries to five other persons,—says:

"Mr. PATRICK DUGGAN, a resident of this city, and a blacksmith by trade, had been recently married to Miss ANNIE HUGHES, a young lady engaged in the millinery business. A few days ago they completed arrangements to go to California, where they hoped to better their situation in life. They were accompanied by PATRICK HUGHES, a brother of Mrs. DUGGAN. She and her husband occupied the second seat from the stove. When seen, a few minutes before the accident, Mr. DUGGAN was reclining with his head on her lap, apparently sleeping. After the accident (the car having gone over the embankment) she was seen lying against the stove. Both limbs seem to have been severed from the body, and as she sat immediately over the trucks it is supposed that she was killed almost instantly. It was impossible to get her body until the flames subsided. The trunk only remained—the limbs and head having been consumed. Her husband was burned by being driven against the stove, and was so badly injured that he could render her no assistance. He was about 23 years of age.

THE WRECK.

The train was stopped within 150 yards of the broken rail, showing that the engineer was running at a slow rate of speed at the time of the accident. The car No. 71, in charge of Mr. DOERR, was the only palace car attached to the train. The other two sleeping cars were No. 30, in charge of Conductor MATTHEWS, and No. 22, Conductor KENNEDY. No. 71 was badly wrecked before it left the track entirely, and the roof was off, when it turned over on its side, and slid down the embankment. It was crushed to pieces in the descent, caught fire and was destroyed. No. 30 went down the embankment end foremost, fell over on one side and went entirely to pieces, resembling (in the language of Mr. DOERR) "a huge pile of oven wood." It was remote from the other cars and did not take fire. No. 22 lay diagonally across the track, and took fire from one of the two passenger cars which went over the bank. When Conductor DOERR got out, in less than five minutes after the casualty, he found that the two passenger cars were then in flames, and the fire was running up toward No. 22, striking it about the centre. In half an hour the four cars were a heap of ashes.

WHY THE CASUALTIES WERE LIGHT.

Passenger travel is very light at this time, and there were only fifty-nine passengers aboard when the train left. A few more perhaps were added at Altoona. In the four cars which were burnt, there were only twenty-eight passengers, distributed thus: five, six, seven and ten. With the exception of Mrs. DUGGAN, none were so badly injured as to be unable to help themselves from the ruins. Those who were injured were soon removed to the other cars, and made as comfortable as possible. The physician in the employ of the Company at that point reports that all of the injured are doing well, and that all will recover."

GENERAL ITEMS.

JOHN BEATTY, the father of Gen. BEATTY, the new Ohio Congressman, was a soap and candle maker in New-London, Conn., Irish, generous and genial. He once arrested a young fellow-countryman in his employ for stealing a box of candles, and having testified that they were worth $4, "every penny of it," the Judge sentenced the boy to whipping in addition to a fine. The poor fellow began to cry; BEATTY's eyes moistened. He sprang to his feet and said to the Court, "Plase your Honor, that was my retail price, but as he took the whole box, I can afford to call it $3 25!" The young Irishman was not whipped.

The annual report of the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company for 1867, shows that this organization now has twenty offices, the principal one being in Washington; the aggregate of deposits for the year was a little over $1,900,000, and the excess of deposits over the drafts was about $273,000; the whole amount deposited since the institution was opened is upward of $3,000,000, of which nearly $600,000 is now in the bank and drawing interest. The heaviest business of the year was at Beaufort, where the deposits amounted to near $400,000. The deposits at several other places were as follows: Charleston, $261,000; Washington, $211,000; Louisville, $163,000; Jacksonville, $136,000.

A cable dispatch a day or two ago announced the arrival of CARL SCHURZ in Berlin as a Commissioner on behalf of the United States Government. Upon inquiry in official circles, the correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* learns that Gen. SCHURZ has no authorization of any kind to represent this Government in Europe or anywhere else.

FIRE IN BEEKMAN-STREET.—A fire broke out early this morning in the building No. 77 Beekman-street, occupied by a variety of manufacturers. The building was entirely destroyed, and considerable damage inflicted on the adjoining building, No. 75. At the hour of going to press the fire was still raging, but believed to be under control.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest general intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number the fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

TERMS.—THREE DOLLARS per annum. Two copies, one year, $5.

Asthma.—A spasmodic affection of the Bronchial Tubes, which are covered with a dry tenacious phlegm. "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES" will in some cases give immediate relief. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, the Troches have proved their efficacy.

"An Old Lady Friend having tried many remedies for Asthma, with no benefit, found great relief from the Troches."—REV. D. LETTS, Frankfort, Ill.

Persons of a Nervous Tendency are more liable to suffer from Neuralgia, Nerve-ache, and other painful nervous affections, than from other diseases, therefore should not forget that in Dr. TURNER'S TIC-DOULOUREUX or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL a sure remedy is to be found. Apothecaries have it. Principal depot, No. 120 Tremont-st., Boston, Mass. Price, $1 per package, by mail, two postage stamps extra.

Moet & Chandon Champagne.

Having received the first shipment of Messrs. Moet & Chandon's VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL) VERZENARY and FLEUR DE SILLERY OF THE EXCELLENT VINTAGE OF 1865, I beg to call the attention of the public to those Wines, especially to the VIN IMPERIAL (GREEN SEAL,) which has been pronounced by connoisseurs to be superior to any other Champagne before imported into this country.

The above wines are now for sale at all first-class dealers in Wines in this city.

ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole Agent for Messrs. Moet & Chandon in the U. S.
New-York, Jan. 13, 1868.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.

Twenty-five cents per box. By all druggists.

Attention is called to the sale of valuable property, corner of Broadway and Canal-st., being part of the Jay and Banyer estate; also to the sale of valuable lots on Central Park Grand Boulevard, 9th and 10th avs., 87th, 88th and 89th sts., comprising five blocks, being part of the estate of Martin Zborowski, Esq., to be made by E. H. LUDLOW & CO. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 4.

Vermont Spring Water, which Cures Cancer, Scrofula, Eating Ulcers, Kidney Diseases, &c., is sold by druggists in bottles marked "Vermont Spring, Saxe & Co., Sheldon, Vt.," to guard against imposition. Wholesale depot, No. 417 Broome-st., New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of Medical Common Sense, No. 110 Lexington-av., New-York.

At Everdell's Card Depot, No. 302 Broadway, Laroche, Joubert et Cie Paris Wedding and Visiting Cards.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 44 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

DIED.

BOATE.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, LOTTIE E., eldest daughter of John G. and Maria A. Boate, aged 6 years.

"Forever with the Lord."

Funeral on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock, from No. 748 8th-av., between 52d and 53d sts. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

COLWELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, HENRY HOBART, son of Lewis and Lavinia Colwell, aged 6 years, 2 months and 14 days.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Feb. 4, at 1 o'clock, from 332 West 28th-st.

COX.—On Monday morning, Feb. 3, after a lingering illness, MARY JANE, wife of William H. Cox, and daughter of the late John Burrows, in the 49th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 228 Livingston-st., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CONDIT.—On Monday, Feb. 3, at No. 51 West 35th-st., ANNIE HENRIETTA CONDIT, only daughter of the late Horace Condit, of New-Orleans, in the 22d year of her age.

Funeral service at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, 18th-st., near 5th-av. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

DUCLOS.—On Monday, Feb. 3, EDMOND CHARLES, only son of Joseph M. and the late Emma Duclos, in his 5th year.

Funeral services at the residence of his father, No. 244 East 33d-st., on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

DOREMUS.—At Passaic, N. J., on Sunday, Feb. 2, WILLIAM BOGARDUS, son of Peter W. and Emeline Doremus, in the 7th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Dutch Church at Passaic, this day, (Tuesday,) Feb. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GILKISON.—On Monday, Feb. 3, ANTHONY COWAN, youngest son of Anthony and Fanny E. Gilkison, aged 6 months and 16 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 45 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

KINGSLAND.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, MARY, wife of Ambrose C. Kingsland.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Feb. 6, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 114 5th-av., without further invitation.

NUGENT.—On Saturday, Feb. 1, at her residence, Astoria, L. I., Mrs. MARGARET NUGENT, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 6 St. George's-place, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further notice. Astoria Ferry foot 92d-st. leaves every half hour.

POLLOCK.—At South Orange, N. J., on Saturday, Feb. 1, CECELIA WELLS, wife of Ephraim Pollock.

Funeral services at the Church of the Holy Communion, South Orange, this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M.

RIKER.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, HATTIE MAY, youngest daughter of Richard and Harriet A. Riker.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral services this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of its grand-parents, Charles P. Edwards, No. 202 West 18th-st.

STONE.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, HARRIET ALICE, daughter of Thomas S. and Alice Stone, aged 1 year, 4 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Putnam-av., near Bedford, Brooklyn.

SANDS.—At sea, on the passage to Calcutta, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, of typhus fever, EDITH, wife of Manlou D. Sands, and daughter of the late Robert B. Minturn.

SHELP.—At Passaic, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 24, CHARLES YOUNG, son of Jacob and Mary A. Shelp, in the 8 h year of his age.

TRUESDELL.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, of scarlet fever, ALONZO T. TRUESDELL, aged 4 years, 9 months and 29 days, youngest son of Alonzo and Jennette Truesdell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 92 Hester-st., on Tuesday morning, Feb. 4, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Sing Sing for interment.

Dearest Lonnie thou hast left us,
And thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who hath bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

VANDERVEER.—In Harlem, on Saturday, Feb. 1, of heart disease, WILLIAM H. VANDERVEER, aged 48 years.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on corner 130th-st. and 3d-av., on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. Remains taken to Gramby, Conn., for interment.

☞ Hartford, Conn., and Trenton, N. J., papers please copy.

WEBB.—On Sunday, Feb. 2, CHARLES WEBB, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 338 Broome-st., corner of Bowery, on Wednesday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further notice.

MISCELLANEOUS.

540 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,
RUNNING WEST FROM OMAHA
ACROSS THE CONTINENT,
ARE NOW FINISHED,
THE TRACK BEING LAID AND TRAINS RUNNING
WITHIN TEN MILES OF THE SUMMIT
OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.

The prospect that the
WHOLE GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC
WILL BE COMPLETED IN 1870
was never better. The means so far provided for construction have proved ample, and there is no lack of funds for the most vigorous prosecution of the enterprise. As the Company's FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS are offered for the present at 95 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being about 15 per cent. lower than United States stocks. They pay

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or nearly NINE PER CENT. upon the investment, and have thirty years to run before maturity.

Subscriptions will be received in New-York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau-st., and by
CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau-st.,
CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall-st.,
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall-st.,
HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.,
HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., Bankers, No. 69 Broadway.

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the Progress of the Work, Resources for Construction, and Value of Bonds, may be obtained at the Company's Offices or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

FEB. 1, 1868.

DR. J. H. SCHENCK, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully informs his patients and the public that he will be (professionally) at his Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, from 9 A. M. till 3 P. M., and every TUESDAY thereafter. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

ANSWER TO MEDICAL INQUIRIES.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT R. R. R. OFFICE, No. 87 Maiden-lane, New-York.

DEAR DOCTOR: We are compelled to answer your inquiries relative to the curative powers of Sarsaparillian and its associates as constituents in our RENOVATING RESOLVENT in Lung Affections, and its wonderful power in arresting waste and decay of the lungs, healing ulcers, loosening the phlegm, and enabling the patient to expectorate freely the thick sloughing matter deposited in the air passages and cells of the lungs and bronchi, and at the same time keeping up the general strength of the patient, repairing the waste with good sound and healthy material, imparting nourishment as well as purification of the blood, through the medium of the press, that hundreds of others daily writing us for information may know that we have a remedy in the RESOLVENT that will arrest the progress of Consumption, either of the lungs, liver, kidneys or bowels.

☞The Resolvent is a compensating remedy; it communicates its curative powers through the blood, sweat and urine; it restores functional harmony and enables each secreting organ to secrete its proper constituents. Direct remedies, as lung balsams, cough syrups, pectorals, given to act directly on the lungs, as a regular remedy, are hurtful, as they augment the functions of the lungs at the expense of suspending or interrupting the functions of the liver, kidneys and skin. If a patient suffering with a severe cough, with a sense of suffocation or weight in the chest, irritation or soreness in the throat, pain in the shoulders, difficulty of raising or expectorating phlegm, dryness of the skin, or if there is constipation of the bowels, unnatural appetite, great thirst, or if the water discharged deposits substances like the white of an egg or brick dust, or thread-like skeins, or it is high colored, smoky or of a greenish tint, or if there is pain in the small of the back, hips, stomach or bowels, chest, &c., from a dessert to a table-spoonful of Resolvent, half an hour after each meal, and if the cough is troublesome one tea spoonful at night, will afford immediate ease and will soon remove all unpleasant symptoms.

As aids to the Resolvent, if pain is present, the spine should be rubbed with the Ready Relief, and one to four of Radway's Pills (coated) to insure *perfect* digestion and regular evacuations from the bowels. The nourishing properties of Radway's Renovating Resolvent increase the strength and flesh of the patient. We do not claim that this remedy will make new lungs, new kidneys or other wasted organs, but it will arrest decay, heal ulcers, and supply the waste that is daily passing off, with new, sound and healthy material. Dr. Radway can be consulted, free of charge, from 12 to 2 P. M., at No. 87 MAIDEN-LANE. Price of Resolvent, $5 per half dozen, or $1 per bottle; R. R. Relief, 50 cents per bottle, or $5 per dozen; Pills, (coated,) 25 cents, or five boxes for $1. Sold by druggists.

To A. L. S——D, Boston, Mass.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.
FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mlle. MERIGEAUD and Miss BARLAS, No. 49 Rue du Rocher, Paris, receive a limited number of young ladies as pupils.

The course of instruction embraces French, English, German, Italian, piano, singing, drawing, dancing, calisthenics, &c.

The gardens and play grounds are extensive, and the house is situated in one of the highest and healthiest parts of Paris. The religious education of the children is carefully looked after, Catholic and Protestant clergymen attending the establishment regularly for the purpose.

For a prospectus of terms and any further information apply to Mrs. SINCLAIR, No. 98 Congress-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIFE IN CHICAGO.

NELLIE ELLSWORTH;
OR,
THE LOVER FIEND.

A TALE OF LIFE IN CHICAGO.

BY EDWARD MINTURN.

In producing this startling and thrilling composition, by an author who seems alike at home on land and sea, and to possess a knowledge of the realities of life enjoyed by but few romancists, the publishers of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY

have again struck a wave of the popular tide of sentiment, which for months past has been steadily carrying them forward to fame and fortune.

NELLIE ELLSWORTH;
OR,
THE LOVER FIEND,

in originality of plot and characters, as well as in startling effects and points, is far ahead of any of this author's previous efforts. Exhibiting the power of weak innocence to struggle with, and to conquer villainy, in high and low life, showing the blackness of human depravity in contrast with angelic, yet mortal purity, it teaches throughout a lesson which the most fastidious can but pronounce good, pure and ennobling.

In the opening scene the villain of the life-drama exposes a part of his plot to a wretch weaker than himself; but for several chapters the mystery which is only unvailed at the close, is merely hinted at, leaving the reader in a condition of tantalizing wonderment and uncertainty.

Alphonse Germaine rescues the brother of the heroine from suicide and want, having no nobler aim in so doing than to ruin and possess the heroine. To this end he aids in their migration from New-York to Chicago, furnishing funds and pretending disinterested friendship. To carry out his plans he employs mercenary wretches to aid in their execution and finally has

PIERCE ELLSWORTH,

the artist, brother of Nellie, thrown into prison for passing counterfeit money, which his confederates have placed in his hands and room without his knowledge.

But this villainy finds a powerful opponent in an eccentric but gifted young man, a kind of Jack of all trades, whose specialty is "playing on a harp of a thousand strings."

A broken-down lawyer, whose necessities have made him a tool in the hands of Germaine, is the principal actor in fixing the charge of felony on Pierce Ellsworth; and while doing so the lawyer discovers a mysterious connection which satisfies him that the Ellsworths are heirs to an immense property; and Germaine having also discovered the secret, designs to possess himself of the estate.

But it would be unjust to the reader to further anticipate the events of this thrilling story; to be properly appreciated, the story must be perused as it came from the author's hand. The chapters are full of rapidly-changing events, in which a brother of the eccentric Soundway, a

RAILROAD ENGINEER,

takes a foremost part. The close is dramatic in the extreme, and from a chaos of dark mystery and feverish uncertainty, the principal characters come out in joyous light and happiness.

Mr. Minturn has, in this work, gone beyond his previous efforts, and gives token of holding a lofty literary position hereafter.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY,

now rapidly advancing to a circulation of

200,000 COPIES,

will feel the demand for this story more palpably than it has yet felt the call for other works by the same easy, vigorous and versatile writer. The literary sensation of the day is

EDWARD MINTURN'S last and best story,
NELLIE ELLSWORTH;
OR,
THE LOVER FIEND,

which will be commenced in the next number of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY.

Every news agent sells the New-York Weekly.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—WHEN THE BLOOD is well supplied with its iron element, we feel vigorous and full of animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low spirited; all such, by taking the Peruvian Syrup, (a protoxide of Iron) can supply this deficiency, and will be wonderfully invigorated.

CRESYLIC SALT-RHEUM SOAP.

For curing Salt Rheum and other cutaneous diseases.

(PATENTED.)

For sale by Druggists, or by the manufacturers,
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

DR. NESBITT'S CELEBRATED COUGH SYRUP.—This cough syrup is guaranteed in every respect superior to all others. Don't fail to purchase a bottle. Sold by all respectable druggists. Price 50 cents and $1 per bottle.
HOYT & BLANCHARD, Proprietors,
No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

THE STOCK AT THE "BERRIAN" House-furnishing hardware rooms is to be disposed of within thirty days. Early applicants will secure great bargains.

DR. AND MRS. PALMER WILL CONDUCT revival services EVERY EVENING this week, at Duane M. E. Church. Rev. T. B. SMITH, Pastor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

JUST READY.

THIRD AND NEW EDITION OF THE
QUEENS OF AMERICAN SOCIETY.
BY MRS. E. F. ELLET.

1 vol., crown 8vo., with fourteen steel engravings by HALL, RITCHIE and others. Price $3.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

"It belongs to a class that will outlast the grave and 'useful' volumes, and be more useful than most of them by-and-by to the historian, when he comes to look for the life of the people and the manners of the times."—*Springfield Republican.*

"Mrs. Ellet has executed her somewhat delicate task with rare taste and ability."—*Philadelphia Enquirer.*

"The comprehensiveness of the work is astonishing."—*Providence Press.*

"Gossippy and amusing."—*Worcester Spy.*

"Emphatically a lady's book."—*Boston Transcript.*

FORTIETH THOUSAND NOW READY.

KATHRINA!
HER LIFE AND MINE, IN A POEM.
BY J. G. HOLLAND,
(TIMOTHY TITCOMB.)
1 Vol., 12mo. Cloth, $1 50; full gilt, $3 50.

The demand for KATHRINA continues unabated, and in about

THREE MONTHS
NEARLY
40,000

Copies have been sold—a success never before achieved by any American poem.

ALSO, JUST READY, SIXTH THOUSAND OF
PRAYERS FROM PLYMOUTH PULPIT.
BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.
1 Vol., 12 mo. Cloth, plain, $1 75; Gilt, 2 50.

ALSO, JUST PUBLISHED,

EIGHTY YEARS OF REPUBLICAN GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED STATES. By LOUIS J. JENNINGS. 1 vol., 12mo., cloth........$1 75

FRED, AND MARIA, AND ME. By the author of the "Flower of the Family." Illustrated by W. MAGRATH. Second Edition. 1 vol., square 16mo. cloth, full gilt........$1 [illegible]

EXTEMPORARY PREACHING. By E. BARHAM ZINCKE. 1 vol., 12mo. cloth........$1 [illegible]

LANGUAGE AND THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE. By WILLIAM DWIGHT WHITNEY. Third Edition. 1 vol., crown 8vo, cloth........$2 [illegible]

SHORT STUDIES ON GREAT SUBJECTS. By JAS. ANTHONY FROUDE, M. A. Third Edition. 1 vol., crown 8vo, uniform with the History of England..$3 00

THE OLD ROMAN WORLD. By JOHN LORD, LL. D. Third Edition. 1 vol., crown 8vo. cloth........$3 00

THANKSGIVING. Memories of the Day and Helps to the Habit. By WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D. Second Edition. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth........$2 00

PAULDING'S SELECT WORKS. Bulls and Jonathans; Tales of the Good Woman. Each 1 vol., crown 8vo., cloth, each........$2 [illegible]

DAY'S COMPOSITION. Third Edition. *DAY'S DISCOURSE.* Second Edition. Each 1 vol., cloth. $1 50

☞ *These works are for sale by all booksellers, or they will be sent postpaid, by the Publishers, to any address, upon receipt of the price.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

RUSKIN'S NEW WORK.
JNO. WILEY & SON,
No. 535 Broadway,
Publish THIS DAY,
TIME AND TIDE, BY WEARE AND TYNE.
Twenty-five Letters to a Working Man of Sunderland on the Laws of Work, by JOHN RUSKIN, LL.D., author of "Modern Painters," &c. 1 vol., 12mo, cloth........$1 [illegible]
Ditto, ditto, on tinted paper, uniform with Works........1 [illegible]

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN
on the errors and abuses incident to youth and early manhood, with the humane view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81...	111⅝	112	10-40 Coupon....	104⅝	104⅞
Coupon, 1881...	111⅝	112	Gold...	141⅜	141⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62.	108¼	108½	June 7.30...	107⅞	108
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111⅛	111⅜	July 7.30...	107⅞	108
5-20 Coupon, '64.	109¼	109½	May, comp'ds. '65	117½	117⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	110	110¼	Aug., comp'ds. '65	116⅛	116⅜
5-20 C. '65 Jan&Jly	108	108⅛	Sept., comp'ds. '65	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '67..	108	108⅛	Oct., comp'ds. '65	115⅜	116
10-40 Reg...	101	101⅛	U. S. 3 ⅌ c. Cer..	100¼	100⅜

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

HOMEOPATHIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. CAPITAL, $200,000.

SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD GUARANTEED. THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY ARE OPEN AT THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK, CORNER BROAD-ST. AND EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN PURSUANT to charter, that the eighth installment of Fifteen Dollars on each share of stock in the National Trust Company of the City of New-York, is due on the 10th day of February next.

Subscribers will please call at the office of the Company and pay their installment, and also bring with them the original receipt for first installment, in order that this installment may be receipted thereon.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FIREMEN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 167 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held Jan. 9, 1868, HENRY BEECKMAN, Esq., was elected President and E. ALLIGER was appointed Secretary pro tem.

At a subsequent meeting held Jan. 18, Mr. WILLIAM B. HODGSDON was appointed Secretary to take effect Feb. 1, 1868. E. ALLIGER, Secretary, pro tem.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, PARIS.

For letters of credit apply to Messrs. HOWES & MACY, No. 30 Wall-st.

RACINE, KENOSHA, MILWAUKIE AND WATERTOWN BONDS

Bought by GEORGE C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

Western Securities of all varieties bought and sold.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

METROPOLITAN GAS. CITIZENS' GAS. NEW-YORK, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LONDON TEL. STOCK WANTED. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON HAVE REMOVED THEIR BANKING HOUSE TO NO. 59 WALL-ST., CORNER OF HANOVER, BROWN BROTHERS & CO.'S BUILDING.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867:

Premiums received on marine risks from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867...	$7,322,015 75
Premiums on policies not marked off 1st January, 1867...	2,838,109 71
Total amount of marine premiums...	$10,160,125 46

No policies have been issued upon life risks, nor upon fire risks disconnected with marine risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867...	$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period...	4,224,364 61
Returns of premiums and expenses...	1,305,865 93

The Company has the following assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York stock, City, Bank and other stocks...	$6,864,485 00
Loans secured by stocks and otherwise...	2,175,450 00
Real estate and bonds and mortgages...	210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at...	252,414 82
Premium notes and bills receivable...	3,232,453 27
Cash in bank...	373,374 02
Total amount of assets...	$13,108,177 11

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1865 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 4th of February next, from which date interest on the amount, so redeemable, will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and cancelled to the extent paid.

A dividend of thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 7th of April next.

By order of the Board, J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

J. D. JONES,
CHARLES DENNIS,
W. H. H. MOORE,
HENRY COIT,
WM. C. PICKERSGILL,
LEWIS CURTIS,
CHARLES H. RUSSELL,
LOWELL HOLBROOK,
R. WARREN WESTON,
ROYAL PHELPS,
CALEB BARSTOW,
A. P. PILLOT,
WILLIAM E. DODGE,
DAVID LANE,
JAMES BRYCE,
DANIEL S. MILLER,
WM. STURGIS,
HENRY K. BOGERT,
JOSHUA J. HENRY,
DENNIS PERKINS,
JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
J. HENRY BURGY,
CORNELIUS GRINNELL,
C. A. HAND,
JAMES LOW,
B. J. HOWLAND,
BENJ. BABCOCK,
FLETCHER WESTRAY,
ROBT. B. MINTURN, JR.,
GORDON W. BURNHAM,
FRED. CHAUNCEY,
R. L. TAYLOR,
GEO. S. STEPHENSON,
WILLIAM H. WEBB,
PAUL SPOFFORD,
SHEPPARD GANDY,
FRANCIS SKIDDY,
CHARLES P. BURDETT,
ROBT. C. FERGUSSON.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

$50,000 HUDSON COUNTY SEVEN PER CENT. COUPON BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned, until MONDAY, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1868, at noon, for the purchase of $50,000 Hudson County Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds.

The Bonds will bear date on the 1st day of March 1868, and will be made payable as follows, to wit:

$5,000	March 1, 1872.
5,000	March 1, 1873.
5,000	March 1, 1874.
5,000	March 1, 1875.
5,000	March 1, 1876.
5,000	March 1, 1877.
5,000	March 1, 1878.
5,000	March 1, 1879.
5,000	March 1, 1880.
5,000	March 1, 1881.
$50,000	

The Bonds will be issued in sums of $1,000, with coupons payable semi-annually.

The right to reject all or any of bids is reserved.

Proposals to be directed to the "Commissioners of the Loaning Fund," at the Savings Bank, Washington-st., Jersey City.

HUDSON COUNTY, N. J., Jan. 31, 1868.

JAMES LYNCH,
H. D. VAN NOSTRAND,
E. W. KINGSLAND,
Commissioners of the Loaning Fund.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19, 1868, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., to take action in the matter of leasing and purchasing by this Company the road of the Bellefontaine Railway Company; and also in the matter of leasing to the Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Company the right to run its trains over the road of this Company between Cleveland and Berea, and certain other privileges upon the depot grounds of this Company.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

By order of the Board of Directors. GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 14th inst., inclusive, at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of two thousand dollars of said bonds, for the purposes of the sinking fund.

JAMES C. BELL,
FRED'K A. COE,
CHAS. A. RAPALLO,
Trustees.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CITY OF KEOKUK 8 PER CENT. NEW BONDS.—Interest and principal payable at the Central National Bank, New-York.

These bonds under guarantees and a three-fold security, held by Henry A. Smythe as trustee, may be regarded as amply secured, and a safe first-class investment. $40,000 to $50,000 for sale. Apply to WM. H. SANFORD, Cashier Central National Bank, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,

CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

And execute orders for purchase and sale of

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE,

Nos. 112 & 114 Broadway.

JANUARY 1, 1868.

Amount of Net Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1867...		$6,727,816 65
Amount of Premiums received during 1867...	$3,104,051 24	
Amount of Interest received and accrued, including Premium on Gold, &c...	487,339 94—	3,591,391 28
		$10,319,207 93
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Losses by Death...	$561,921 45	
Paid for Redemption of Dividends, Annuities, and surrendered and canceled Policies...	485,851 36	
Paid Salaries, Printing, Office and Law Expenses...	98,032 55	
Paid Commissions and Agency Expenses...	333,207 43	
Paid Advertising and Physicians' Fees...	46,577 87	
Paid Taxes and Internal Revenue Stamps...	19,291 26—	$1,544,881 92
		$8,774,326 01
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand, in Bank and in Trust Company...	$575,236 54	
Invested in United States Stocks, cost... (Market value, $3,156,506 87.)	2,978,907 49	
Invested in New-York City Bank Stocks... (Market value, $45,855.)	41,549 00	
Invested in New-York State Stocks... (Market value, $826,050.)	806,306 60	
Invested in other stocks... (Market value, $151,225.)	149,337 01	
Loans on demand secured by U. S. and other stocks... (Market value, $311,497.)	257,700 00	
Real Estate... (Market value, $700,125 66.)	528,234 53	
Bonds and Mortgages... (Secured by Real Estate valued at $2,260,000.)	1,072,800 00	
Premium Notes on Existing Policies, bearing interest...	1,556,837 47	
Quarterly and semi-annual Premiums due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868...	346,285 81	
Interest accrued to Jan. 1, 1868...	52,402 83	
Rents accrued to Jan. 1, 1868...	2,401 98	
Premiums on Policies and in hands of agents in course of transmission...	406,326 77—	8,774,326 01
Add Excess of market value of securities over cost...		385,427 90
Cash Assets Jan. 1, 1868...		$9,159,753 91
LIABILITIES OF THE COMPANY.		
Amount of adjusted losses, due subsequent to Jan. 1, 1868...	$134,800 00	
Amount of reported losses awaiting proofs, &c...	38,214 32	
Amount reserved for reinsurance on existing policies, valuations, Carlisle table, four per cent. interest, net premium...	6,283,635 49	
Return Premium declared prior to 1866, payable on demand...	72,572 51	
Return Premium, 1866, now to be paid...	422,638 00	
Return Premium, 1867, (present value)...	565,468 00—	$7,517,328 32

Divisible Surplus............$1,642,425 59

During the year 6,597 policies have been issued, insuring... $22,541,940 00

The Board of Trustees have directed the redemption of the dividends declared in 1866. Scrip certificates for same will be redeemed in cash on and after the first MONDAY in March next on presentation at the Home Office. Policies subject to notes will be credited with the redemption on the settlement of next annual premium. From the undivided fund as above of $1,642,425 59 the Trustees have also declared a cash dividend to each participating policy proportioned to its "contribution to surplus," which will be available in settlement of the next annual premium.

By order of the Board,

WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.

TRUSTEES.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President of the New-York Life Insurance Company.
JOHN M. NIXON, (DORMUS & NIXON, Dry Goods,) No. 45 Warren-st.
DAVID DOWS, (DAVID DOWS & Co., Flour Merchants,) No. 20 South-st.
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Union Buildings, corner of William and Pine sts.
DANIEL S. MILLER, (late DATER, MILLER & Co., Grocers.)
HENRY K. BOGERT, (BOGERT & KNEELAND,) No. 49 William-st.
JOHN L. ROGERS, (late WYETH, ROGERS & Co., Importers,) No. 54 William-st.
JOHN MAIRS, (Merchant,) No. 20 South-st.
DUDLEY B. FULLER, (FULLER, LORD & Co., Iron,) No. 139 Greenwich-st.
WM. H. APPLETON, (APPLETON & Co., Publishers,) Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.
ROBERT B. COLLINS, (COLLINS & BROTHERS, Stationers,) No. 106 Leonard-st.
WILLIAM BARTON, Banker, No. 33 Wall-st.
WM. A. BOOTH, (BOOTH & EDGAR,) No. 95 Front-st.
GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Banker, No. 35 Broad-st.
HENRY BOWERS, (BOWERS, BEECKMAN & BRADFORD, Jr., Dry Goods,) No. 59 Leonard-st.
CHARLES L. ANTHONY, (ANTHONY & HALL, Dry Goods,) No. 60 Leonard-st.
SANFORD COBB, President Eagle Fire Insurance Co., No. 71 Wall-st.
EDWARD MARTIN, Provisions, No. 400 West 12th-st.
EDWIN HOYT, (HOYT, SPRAGUES & Co., Dry Goods,) No. 56 Park-place.

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President,
ISAAC C. KENDALL, Vice-President.
WILLIAM H. BEERS, Actuary.
THEODORE M. BANTA, Cashier.
CORNELIUS R. BOGERT, M. D., GEORGE WILKES, M. D., Medical Examiners.
CHARLES WRIGHT, M. D., Ass't. Med. Examiner.

OFFICE OF THE ORIENT MUTUAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT OF the affairs of this Company, on the 31st day of December, 1867, is published in conformity with the provisions of its charter:

Premiums unearned 31st December, 1866...		$187,766 43
Premiums received during the year ending 31st December, 1867...		1,105,845 13
Total premiums...		$1,293,611 56
Earned premiums of the year...	$980,551 63	
Losses and expenses...	438,374 50	
Re-insurance and return premiums...	240,069 78	
ASSETS. 31st December, 1867.		
Cash in banks...	$147,679 56	
United States stock...	314,400 00	
Stocks of States and corporations, and loans on demand...	194,444 13—	$656,523 69
Subscription notes (of which $169,317 19 are not yet used,)...	$418,782 58	
Bills receivable, uncollected premiums and accrued interest...	363,766 55	
Salvages and unsettled accounts...	21,698 14—	$806,247 27
Total amount of assets...		$1,462,770 96

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay six per cent. interest on the outstanding scrip certificates, to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on or after the 1st March next.

After allowing for probable losses in the case of vessels out of time, and unsettled claims, they have also declared a dividend, free from Government tax, of fifteen per cent. on the net amount of Earned Premiums of the year, ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on or after the 1st March next to dealers entitled to the same.

By order of the Board,

CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOSEPH GAILLARD, JR.,
GEORGE MOSLE,
EDWARD F. DAVISON,
A. LEMOYNE, JR.,
E. H. R. LYMAN,
HENRY R. KUNHARDT,
JOHN AUCHINCLOSS,
LAWRENCE WELLS,
FRANCIS COTTENET,
CHARLES LULING,
ALEX'R HAMILTON, JR.,
GEORGE F. THOMAE,
CARL L. RECKNAGEL,
W. F. CARY, JR.,
CORNELIUS K. SUTTON,
EDWARD HAIGHT,
LEOPOLD BIERWIRTH,
SIMON DE VISSER,
JOHN S. WILLIAMS,
ALEX. M. LAWRENCE,
FRED'K G. FOSTER,
GEORGE CHRIST,
RICHARD P. BUNDLE,
JOHN A. RALLI,
JAMES BROWN,
N. D. CARLILE,
WILLIAM SCHALL,
LEOPOLD HUFFER,
WM. S. WILSON,
F. COUSINERY,
GUSTAV SCHWAB,
JOHN F. SCHEPELER.

EUGENE DUTILH, President.
ALFRED OGDEN, Vice-President.
CHARLES IRVING, Secretary.

NOTICE.

This Company have made arrangements to issue, when desired, Policies and Certificates payable in London and Liverpool, at the counting rooms of Messrs. DRAKE, KLEINWORT & COHEN.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 12 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot 21 bonds numbered as follows: 88, 164, 235, 278, 394, 367, 357, 269, 432, 408, 566, 528, 454, 599, 161, 364, 527, 461, 600, 421 and 289 of $1,000 each for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease May 1, 1868.

The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest so far as accrued on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th of February next.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Feb. 7 until Feb. 20.

GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

THE INTEREST IN GOLD ON THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due Feb. 1, 1868, will be paid on presentation of the coupons at the banking-house of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date.

WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 69 Broadway, New-York,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds bear interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, and are sold at NINETY-FIVE PER CENT. and accrued interest from Jan. 1, in currency.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, Feb. 3, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $6 25 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay 95 cents DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1868.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after the 1st February next, at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons, Baltimore, and hereafter the interest on both the First and Second Mortgage Bonds will be paid at the office of Robert Garrett & Sons.

(Signed,) SAMUEL B. KEYS, Financial Agent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 29, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1868, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT and BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY, guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after the 1st prox., less Government tax.

B. E. SMITH, President Columbus and Indiana Central Railroad Co.

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN (CUBA LINE) Telegraph Preferred Stock wanted by GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

ACCOUNTS INVESTIGATED, BALANCED and closed by an experienced book-keeper. Address S. F. K., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY, BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 9, 1868.

The Directors have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after the 15th of February next. The transfer-books will be closed from the 11th inst. to the 14th proximo, both days inclusive.

H. NICHOLS, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.

Office No. 158 Broadway, Jan. 23, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL...	$200,000
SURPLUS...	113,100

Thirty-fourth Dividend.—This Company will pay a semi-annual dividend of Six per cent., free from tax, Feb. 1, 1868.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 14, 1868.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Eight Per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after the 1st day of February next, free from Government tax.

The transfer books are now closed and will remain closed until the 1st day of February next.

By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, No. 111 Liberty-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the full stock, and THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the scrip stock (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Feb. 3, next.

The transfer books will remain closed until the 4th day of February next.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treas.

ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 10th February next.

The transfer book will be closed from the 31st inst. to 10th proximo inclusive.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BUFFALO AND ERIE RAILROAD, TREASURER'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, Jan. 20, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable to the stockholders free from Government tax, at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, on the 5th proximo.

The transfer books will close on the 25th inst. and reopen on the 5th proximo.

H. L. LANSING, Treasurer.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Jan. 29, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the first day of February next.

The transfer books will be closed until that date.

(Signed) A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

TWENTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

ARTHUR H. WALTON, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., and the Government tax, payable on the 1st of February next.

Transfer book will be closed from 25th instant to 1st proximo.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. has this day been declared, free from Government tax, payable on the 1st day of February.

The transfer books will remain closed until that day.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 15, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on demand.

SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1868.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on MONDAY, Feb. 10, prox.

E. W. FORD, Cashier.

26TH DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER Fire Insurance Company will pay a dividend of five per cent. free of tax, on and after the 1st February, at their office corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.

W. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., corner of LAIGHT, OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock.

Six per cent. interest, free of tax, on $5 to $5,000.

ASSETS, $4,546,850 07.

PROPOSALS.

FRESH BEEF AND VEGETABLES.

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1868.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Vegetables," will be received at this office until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 7th day of February, 1868, for the supply of 200,000 pounds of fresh beef and 200,000 pounds of fresh vegetables at the Brooklyn Navy-yard and station, as required.

The beef and vegetables must be of good quality, and the best the market affords, and each article must be offered for by the pound: the beef to be in equal proportions, fore and hind quarters.

Bonds with approved security will be required in one-half the estimated amount of the contract, and twenty per cent. in addition will be withheld from the amount of each payment to be made, as collateral security for the due performance of the contract, which will, on no account, be paid until it is fully complied with.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within five days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the articles proposed. *No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee and by satisfactory evidence that the bidder is a regular dealer in the articles proposed, and has the license required by Act of Congress.*

The Department reserves the right to reject any proposal not considered advantageous to the Government.

It is to be understood that in case the stipulated quantity of either article shall be delivered, leaving a balance due on the other article, the contract may be considered as completed in full, at the option of the Department.

J. C. ELDREDGE, Paymaster U. S. Navy.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fourth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of a new Primary School-house on the lots of ground known as Nos. 85, 87 and 89 Roosevelt-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Building and Repairs, No. 146 Grand-st., third floor.

Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting."

"Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

MORRIS FRIEDSAM,
WM. KENNEDY,
EDWARD SWEENEY,
THOMAS DRISCOLL,
A. J. FULLERTON,
Board of Trustees Fourth Ward.

DATED Jan. 22, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT CO., No. 76 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

COAL TAR.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL be received at this office until Feb. 15, instant, inclusive, for the purchase of all the coal tar manufactured by the company, (excepting such quantity as may be required for the use of the company;) proposals to be sealed and directed to the company at No. 76 Nassau-st., New-York, indorsed "Proposals for Coal Tar," and to state the amount offered per ton for all the coal carbonized for the period above named. The number of tons carbonized to be determined by the books of the company; the coal tar to be taken from the tar well by the contractor. Payments for same to be made monthly.

Satisfactory security for the faithful performance of contract will be required.

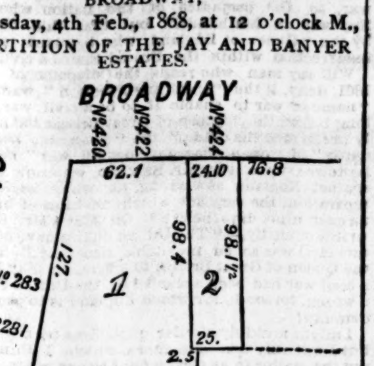
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION,

By E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, No. 111 BROADWAY,

On Tuesday, 4th Feb., 1868, at 12 o'clock M., IN PARTITION OF THE JAY AND BANYER ESTATES.



1. The above plot, on *the corner of Broadway and Canal Street*, 62 feet 1 inch on Broadway by 127 feet on Canal Street, subject to a lease to Patrick Dickie, expiring 1st May, 1868, containing 10,170 SQUARE FEET—that is to say, upwards of four city lots.

2. The *lot on Broadway* adjoining on the north, 24 feet 10 inches front, subject to a lease to Cornelius McLean, expiring 1st May, 1868. THE TITLE to the said lots has been in the Jay family since the last century.

THE SALE will be peremptory, and without reserve, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.

Ten per cent cash on day of sale, the balance on 10th March, when the deeds will be delivered. Sixty per cent may remain on bond and mortgage. The sale will be under the direction of JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, 248 Canal Street, under the wills of William Jay, Maria Banyer, and Ann Jay, and of PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee, 39 Wall St., New-York.

For further particulars, apply to the counsel for said estates, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE, 48 Wall St., FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON, 26 Broad Street, or WILLIAM JAY, 248 Canal Street.

JOHN H. AUSTEN, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF PAINTINGS.

BY LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO.,

At the Clinton Hall Art Galleries, Astor-place, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Feb. 4 and 5, at 7½ o'clock.

A very large and choice collection of original and modern Oil Paintings, comprising choice efforts of favorite American and European Artists, many of which have never before been exhibited in this City; also, a number of choice Water Colors, and beautiful Marble and Terra Cotta Statuary.

In the catalogue are pictures by

Leutze,
Bispham,
Fagnani
Wydeveld,
A. Lion,
M. A. Koekoek,
Severdonck,
Couturier,
Nehlig,
Irving,
Hardenbrook,
Culvernouse,
Linnig,
Ed. Young,
Maes,
J. Hubner.
W. M. Brown,
Rossiter,
Farrer,
Washington, &c.
W. Koekoek,
Kruseman,
Smets,
Vaarberg, &c.

On view Day and Evening until 10 o'clock P. M.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.,

THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Feb. 4, at 11 o'clock, within the store,

1,500 packages Malaga Raisins.
100 casks Sun Raisins.
100 frails Seedless Raisins.
1,000 boxes Valencia Raisins.
300 boxes Jordan Almonds.
50 cases Figs, oval boxes.
5,000 drums Smyrna Figs.
133 bbls. Almeria Grapes.

Per account of whom it may concern:

2,500 packages Malaga Raisins, damaged.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND BOOTEES.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Penn. Jan. 13, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction, at Schuylkill Arsenal, in this city, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868, the following surplus stock of army boots and bootees, viz.:

2,634 pairs machine-sewed boots, and
175,000 pairs machine-sewed bootees.

Sale will commence at 10 A. M.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

Any information relative to the above will be furnished on application at this office, either personally or by letter.

F. J. CRILLY, Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 3D AND LEXINGTON AVS., 63D, 64TH AND 65TH STS., TO BE LEASED ON LONG TERMS, ON THE BASIS OF SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR LEASE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

The leases of one hundred valuable lots, very desirable for the erection thereon of first-class residences and stores, and suitable for immediate improvements, being free from rock, and in the vicinity of the Central Park and of the 3d-av Railroad Depot. This property is part of the estate of James Beekman, deceased, and having been in the family upward of one hundred years, the title is unexceptionable.

The above lots are situated as follows:

3D-AV.—Eleven lots on the southwest corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.

Thirty-nine lots on the block bounded by 3d and Lexington avs., 64th and 65th sts.

LEXINGTON-AV.—One entire block bounded by Lexington and 4th avs., 64th and 65th sts.

Twelve lots on the southwest corner of Lexington-av. and 64th-st.

The lease will contain covenants against nuisances, two renewals, and the street and Lexington-av. lots will be restricted to private dwellings without stores underneath.

For maps and copies of the leases apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

TUESDAY, FEB. 4, 1868, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the New City Salesroom, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, GREAT and POSITIVE SALE of 200 CHOICE and VALUABLE LOTS, finely located, (opposite and near first-class improvements,) on Atlantic (Boulevard) avenue, Pacific, Dean and other leading streets and avenues, as follows:

ATLANTIC (BOULEVARD) AV., N. S., entire front, between Hudson and Albany avs.; 35 lots.
ATLANTIC-AV., S. W. corner Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 7 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. W. corner of Albany-av.; 16 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 10 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. E. corner of Hudson-av.; 16 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. W. corner of Albany-av.; 10 lots.
HART-ST., S. S., 215 ft. w. of Broadway; 11 lots.
PACIFIC-ST., S. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 11 lots.
DEAN-ST., N. S., 355 feet e. of Utica-av.; 6 lots.
HANCOCK-ST., N. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
JEFFERSON-ST., S. S., near Broadway; 12 lots.
CLASSON-AV., W. S., 100 feet n. of Layfayette-av.; 6 lots.

Terms liberal. Maps at the Office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY ON CHATHAM-ST.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Feb 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of Benjamin Abrahams, Esq., Executor of Simeon Abrahams, deceased:

CHATHAM-ST.—2 lots, situate on the south side of Chatham-st., between Pearl and Duane sts., and known as Nos. 95 and 97 Chatham-st., each 15.2 by 64-8.

For further particulars apply to JULIUS J. LYONS, Esq., Attorney for estate, No. 247 Broadway, or to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., at which latter place maps can be had.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—The undersigned, assignee of HENRY F. METZLER and THOMAS G. COWPERTHWAITE, bankrupts, hereby give notice that he will sell at public auction the machinery, consisting of two circular saws, one double scroll saw, two turning lathes, one mortising machine, shafting and pulleys, steam-pipe, &c.; children's carriages, hobby-horses, patent leaping horses, finished and unfinished; safe and office fixtures, lumber, and the stock in trade of said bankrupts, at their late place of business, Nos. 618 and 620 5th-st., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock of said day.

JOHN K. KNAPP, Assignee.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I have distrained upon 1,575 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of A. H. Mills, No. 40 Vesey-st., marked as follows:

150 barrels	K. B. C.	
150 barrels	K. B. C.	3,672 to 3,821.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	3,934 to 4,033.
225 barrels	K. B. C.	
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,184 to 4,433.
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,434 to 4,683.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	4,884 to 4,983.
250 barrels	K. B. C.	4,984 to 5,233.
100 barrels	K. B. C.	5,234 to 5,333.

and entered in the name of the Kentucky Bourbon Company by C. B. Sanborn, President, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereto, due the United States under section 23, Act March 2, 1867, in satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated Aug. 30, 1867, given by F. J. Tinkham, as principal for the withdrawal from Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., of 114 barrels, containing 5,046.66 proof gallons distilled spirits for rectification, and said 1,575 barrels spirits will be sold at public auction at Bonded Warehouse, No. 40 Vesey-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, FOURTH DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, No. 61 Chambers-st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have distrained upon 750 barrels of Whisky in United States Internal Revenue Bonded Warehouse of Olcott & Co. 56 Broadway, marked as follows:

300 bbls.	K. B. C.
100 bbls.	P.
100 bbls.	A.
50 bbls.	B.
200 bbls.	G. D.

and entered in the name of N. Van Biel, H. Chaffee, or A. H. Mills, for the payment of the duties on 100 barrels distilled spirits, and 50 per centum thereon due the United States, under section 23, act March 2, 1867, on satisfaction of an uncanceled bond dated June 12, 1867, given by R. Climie, for the withdrawal from bonded warehouse No. 40 Vesey-st., of 100 barrels distilled spirits for rectification, and said spirits will be sold at public auction, at the United States bonded warehouse of Olcott & Co., No. 56 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to WEDNESDAY, Jan. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Jan. 25, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the said day, at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 15, 1868.

The above sale is postponed to SATURDAY, Feb. 15, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the same place.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

JAN. 25, 1868.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Large stock of new and second-hand harness, saddles, bridles, collars, military clothing, wool and rubber blankets, wagon and horse covers, tarpaulins and grain bags, tents of all kinds complete, wedge-wall and hospital awnings and wagon covers made to order; officers' McClellan and artillery saddles $8 to $18; bridles $1 25 to $3.

PITKIN & CO., No. 5 Park-place.

AUCTION SALES.

THE JAY SALE TO-DAY,

OF THE PREMISES ON

Broadway and Canal-st.,

WILL TAKE PLACE AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY.

THE AMENDED TERMS ARE MORE FAVORABLE TO PURCHASERS.

Five per cent. instead of ten per cent. to be paid on the day of sale; the balance on the 12th of May, on which day the deeds will be delivered, all the leases upon the said premises expiring previous to that date.

Seventy per cent. instead of sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage.

Interest at seven per cent. on the moneys deposited will be allowed from the time of payment thereof until said 12th day of May.

The buildings will be sold with the premises, and a good title given therefor.

(Signed,) JOHN JAY and JOHN F. BUTTERWORTH, Executors.

PHILO T. RUGGLES, Referee.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of fine rosewood grand piano, rosewood armour a glace, satin curtains and lambrikins, lace curtains, cottage suites, extension tables, feather beds, mattresses, sheets, quilts, &c.

Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

Also, a large assortment of fine oak and black walnut sitting and standing desks, &c.

SALE OF SERVICEABLE HOSPITAL BLANKETS, &c.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29, 1868.

Will be sold at public auction in this city, at the Purveying Depot, Judiciary-square, E-st., between 4th and 5th sts., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of February, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following, viz.:

1,700 White and Gray BLANKETS.
23,339 POUNDS BEEF EXTRACT—condemed.

The blankets have never been used, and are only sold because they are moth-eaten.

Terms cash in Government funds.

Goods to be removed within five days.

C. SUTHERLAND, Assistant Med. Purveyor, Brevet Col., U. S. A.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS OPPOSITE THE NEW 18TH WARD MARKET.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

AVENUE C—Lots west side Avenue C, between 16th and 17th sts.; avenue paved and walks flagged.

16TH-ST.—17 lots on north side of 16th-st., between Avenues B and C.

17TH-ST.—18 lots on south side of 17th-st., between Avenues B and C; 16th and 17th sts. are sewered, paved, curbed, guttered and walks flagged.

These lots are situate opposite the new 18th Ward Market, and are the only vacant lots to be had in the neighborhood. In connection with the market it is proposed to establish at the foot of 17th-st. a ferry running to Williamsburg and Greenpoint. Seventy per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage of the premises, payable on or before 10 years, at the option of the buyer.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MR. J. F. CROPSEY'S COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," NOS. 817 AND 819 BROADWAY, CORNER 12TH-ST.—HENRY H LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, at the above Galleries, the collection of this distinguished artist, comprising finished pictures and studies from nature, representing various American, English and Italian scenes, including many of his latest and best works. They will be on exhibition on and after Tuesday, Feb. 4, as above, FREE. Catalogues at the Gallery.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A. M. SCRIBA, REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 28 Pine-st.

City and country property of every description bought, sold and rented.

HOUSE FOR SALE—FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, in Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.; 25x103 feet, four-story, in excellent condition, newly painted, with every improvement and convenience; no agents need apply. Address, personally or by letter, A. B., Exchange Office, No. 680 Broadway, under the East River Bank.

FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE THE ELEGANT English basement house, s. w. corner 5th-av. and 36th-st., 20.6 ft. wide, with extra lot adjoining. Price, $100,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET, NEAR 5TH-AV.—A first-class four-story 25 feet house for sale with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NO. 114 EAST 50TH-ST., BETWEEN 3d and Lexington avs., three-story high-stoop brick house; price $13,500. Apply to G. A. ARNOUX, No. 150 Nassau-st.

WEST 52D-STREET, BETWEEN 5TH and 6th-avs.—A four-story brown-stone house, all modern improvements. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR MADISON-AV.—Two elegant first-class brown-stone houses, for sale. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-street.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, 24x56, on West 33d-st.—Finished in an elegant and substantial manner. Apply to CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP house No. 434 West 23d-st., opposite London Terrace. For further information and permits to examine apply to GEORGE M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall-st.

WEST 34TH-STREET—A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, with all modern improvements. CHURCH & SHARPE, No. 24 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY ATTIC BRICK houses, situated Nos. 19 and 23 Ridge-st., this City. Apply to WM. E. LEWIS, Executor, No. 11 Wall-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY will let a second floor, furnished with bath; the house is first-class in every particular; also, a basement, if required; best of reference required and given. No. 112 East 17th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A handsomely furnished front room, No. 16 Abingdon-place, corner of 12th and Hudson sts., with board for two, $17; excellent board and lodging for one, $7.

TWO PLEASANT ROOMS ON FOURTH story, with board, suitable for gentleman. Apply to No. 6 East 32d-st., first house from 5th-av. References given and required.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A young lawyer, two rooms, with breakfast only, and daily use of a bath-room. For particulars address, stating terms, T. H., Post-office Box No. 4,601.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER TO LET, with board, one or a suite of rooms, in all respects desirable, in an unexceptionable neighborhood up town. Address A. B. A., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A NICELY FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, with closets, hot and cold water, to a gentleman; breakfast, fire and gas, $12 per week; house brown stone; only two in family. 329 East 20th-st., near 2d-av.

A SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET, WITH first-class board, at No. 105 East 28th-st.; dinner at 6 P. M.; references exchanged; also, a single room for gentleman.

TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN CAN find pleasant rooms with board in a private family at No. 96 Clinton-place, near 5th-av.; house and location first-class.

NO. 352 WEST 15TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has two nicely-furnished rooms to let, without board; terms moderate; neighborhood good.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN to let, at No. 30 East 13th-st. References required.

NO 34 WEST 25TH-ST., NEAR MADISON-square.—Desirable suites of furnished rooms for gentlemen without board, in a first-class house.

WELL-FURNISHED APARTMENTS, for housekeeping or gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 21 2d-av.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, SMALL ROOM; BATH gas, and hot and cold water; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

NO. 34 WEST 15TH-ST.—LARGE FRONT room on third floor front, without board.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO GENTLEMEN only at No. 16 6th-av.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A MEDIUM size three-story high stoop house, about 20x50, in a desirable neighborhood, below 34th-st., preferred, for which four lots in Twelfth Ward, and balance in cash will be paid. Address, stating location and price, Box 4,673 Post-office.

WANTED—TO RENT, A HOUSE, AND WILL buy the furniture; location between Hudson-st. and the Bowery, and between Canal and Bleecker sts. Apply at No. 435 Broome-st.

HELP WANTED.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT WITHOUT having to invest capital, can be secured by men of good address, by acting as traveling State and local Agents for a first-class Life Insurance Company. Address INSURANCE, Box 5,428, Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK TO GO TO WILmington, Del.; one who understands her business in all its branches will hear of a permanent situation in a private family by applying at No. 40 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, from 9 to 10 o'clock A. M., with references.

TO PRINTERS.—FOREMAN WANTED FOR a job office; one that is well qualified and a good proof-reader. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO CARRY OUT goods in a grocery-store; must be quick and willing to help; one from the country preferred. Call at No. 970 3d-av., near 62d-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY AND A STRONG lad to do punching. Apply to M. MARKS, No. 5 William-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.

AT RYE, Westchester County, the country seat, with furniture, stock, &c., and farm, of the late

ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD,

on the west side of the Boston Post Road, two miles from depots of New-Haven Railroad, at MAMARONECK and RYE, with private approach, containing about one hundred acres of good farm land, arable pasture and wood, well fenced, and with a substantial stone wall in front.

The house is over 100 feet in length, and contains a parlor, two drawing-rooms, dining-room with conservatory, sitting-room, library, 27 bedrooms, tower, bathrooms, &c., with hot and cold water.

The greenhouse and graperies are 100 feet in length and fully stocked.

The outbuildings consist of two stables, with stalls for 24 horses, three large barns, carriage-house nearly 100 feet long, henery, new cattle sheds and stalls nearly new. A living stream runs through the estate, forming fish pond, with island and Summer-house. There are large separate fruit and vegetable gardens.

Also, for sale, about 39 acres at Rye Beach.

For terms, &c., apply to

C. MINOR & D. R. JACQUES, Executors, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York, or to STARR & FELTON, No. 3 Pine-st.

$3,000,000 REAL ESTATE FOR SALE IN NEW JERSEY.—Col. J. A. MARTIN, General Real Estate, Life, Fire and Accident Insurance Agency, head office Rahway, N. J., offers for sale the above amount of real estate, containing every variety and condition of farms, from $1,000 to $50,000 per farm; all within from one to two hours of New-York City. Also, houses and lots in all the principal cities and towns in the State. Fifty houses for sale in Rahway, N. J., with twenty-one trains per day by New-Jersey Railroad; fifty to sixty minutes from New-York. J. A. MARTIN.

TO INVALIDS.—ST. AUGUSTINE, FLORIDA.—For sale, at a very low price, a very fine residence, with 20 acres of land, in the City and upon the Bay of St. Augustine; house well furnished; abundance of fruit, orange, lemon, peach, &c.

ALSO,

one of the best farms in Litchfield County, Conn., 800 acres in a body, upon the Housatonic Railroad; price $45,000; for sale or exchange for City property. For particulars inquire of

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—ON STATEN Island, about one hour from City, near Ettingville railroad depot, and in immediate neighborhood of church and school, and near seashore; a delightful location; excellent neighborhood; grounds high; house new—parlor, dining-room and kitchen first floor, with five bedrooms and open attic; immediate possession; price $4,000; terms to suit. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

A HALF OF THE LARGEST AND BEST peach orchard in the United States; 345 acres in choice fruit, in Ocean County, N. J., now in bearing; one fair crop will net $100,000. Will sell or exchange. Price, $15,000. S. H. SHREVE, No. 151 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 242 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FINE RESIDENCE, with 2½ acres; ornamental and fruit trees in great abundance and variety; commodious stables and modern conveniences; to be sold with or without furniture. Call on J. H. PRATT, No. 86 Chambers-st.

DRY GOODS WANTED.—EXCELLENT Southern lands, best of titles, and twenty-five per cent. cash will be exchanged for wholesale dry goods, from $50,000 to $100,000. Address R. A. S., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

A FARM OF 72 ACRES, 57 MILES from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; very high land, with long front on a wide running stream; large buildings, not in very good order. A. D. MELLICK & BRO., No. 20 Pine-st.

SUPERIOR FARMS FOR SALE ON THE line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey; some as low as $75 per acre. We only offer property that we have thoroughly examined. A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.

WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS, SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION SUITABLE FOR

Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance and other Companies, in Buildings

38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78 & 80 BROADWAY,

Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 New-st.,

Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21 and 38 Broad-st.,

ALL NEAR WALL-ST.,

NOS. 4 AND 19 WALL-ST., and Nos. 55 and 57 Exchange-place.

APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF EDWARD MATTHEWS, NO. 19 BROAD-ST.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

A portion of the room now occupied by the Surrogate, which will be divided to suit applicants, or rented entire.

Also offices in Nos. 38, 39, 40 and 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, on the second, third and fourth stories, large and spacious, being splendidly lighted from front and rear. Further improvements will be made at the expiration of the Surrogate's lease, the 1st of May next. These buildings are thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, *Times* Office.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE IN WEST 34TH-ST.—The three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, with basement and cellar, No. 472, in good order and fine location, containing 11 rooms, and all the modern improvements, will be rented for one year or leased for a term of years to a respectable and responsible tenant on moderate terms. For particulars apply to No. 448 West 34th-st. Agents need not apply.

TO LET—NO. 666 LEXINGTON-AV., A BEAUTIFUL new four-story brown-stone house, between 56th and 57th sts., having all the modern improvements and in complete order. Can be seen at any time without permit. For terms, apply to B. BLANCO, No. 13 South William-st.

TO LET—BROADWAY STORE, NO. 661, OPPOSITE Bond-st., size 25x75, together with the four story store, No. 198 Mercer-st., adjoining in the rear, size 25x75, an A1 location for furniture or any first-class business. Apply to WM. L. BURKE, No. 469 Broadway.

BROADWAY LOT TO LEASE—EAST side, between Canal and Howard sts., adjoining the Jay property; to be sold Feb. 4. Written offers to be addressed to No. 272 Madison-av.

TO LET—THE SPACIOUS STORES NOS. 363, 365 and 367 Greenwich-st., desirably located for the grocery and provision business, or for storage; possession given at once. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF STORE NO. 21 Platt-st. Will be put in good order and offices fitted up to suit a desirable tenant. Apply to M. TRIMBLE, No. 18 Platt-st.

ON BROADWAY, WEST SIDE, BETWEEN 13th and 14th sts., a short lease for sale of a large house and store. Address BROADWAY, Station D, Astor-place.

TO LET—FURNISHED, POSSESSION 15TH, house up town, near 5th-av.; rent $250 per month; part taken in board for three adults. Address FURNISHED HOUSE, Station G.

STORES IN PEARL, PLATT AND WILliam sts. to let or lease, four stories; early possession can be had. Apply to GEORGE W. BRUCE, No. 1 Platt-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER, SPLENDID light rooms. Apply to C. F. BLAKE, corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF MARBLE-FRONT store on Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas; low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 33 Chambers-st.

BROADWAY STORES TO LET.—NOS. 817 and 819, corner of 12th-st.; can be entered in the rear or on 12th-st. JOHN S. KELSO, No. 44 Nassau-st.

A SPLENDID RESIDENCE IN GRAMERCY Park, furnished or partly furnished, to a private family only. VAURAUDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE NEW BUILDING No. 130 Water-st., corner of Pine. Inquire of FAILE, WILLIAMS & CO., on the premises.

TO LET—OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR, SUITAble for a physician, at No. 28 West 29th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as excellent plain cook and would assist in washing, or would do all the washing of a small private family; is a first-rate baker—bread, pie and biscuit; the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 327 West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; or as chambermaid and sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 101 West 20th-st., northwest corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation in a private family as seamstress: can do all kinds of family sewing; also, understands hairdressing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 151 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; city references. Call at No. 331 4th-av., between 20th and 21st-sts, second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid, waitress, or to do general housework; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 175 Essex-st., near Houston-st. Good City reference.

WANTED—BY A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO having entire charge, a position as housekeeper; thoroughly understands the duties of a household and the management of servants; unexceptional references given. Call on or address Mrs. C. A. D., No. 39 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook in a private family; is an excellent cook; best City references. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A Scotch Protestant; one who can take the entire charge of a young infant or an invalid lady; best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 109 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as cook in a private family; understands her business in all its branches; can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 81 West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK IN A gentleman's family; first-class; no other need apply; best City reference can be given. Address for two days No. 242 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN, A SITUAtion to do chamberwork and make herself useful, or housework for a small family. Can be seen at No. 211 10th-av., near 24th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as an excellent plain cook, who is willing to assist in washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 381 2d-av., corner 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUcation and refinement wishes a position in a gentleman's family as housekeeper: understands housekeeping in all its branches; the highest testimonials given. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, WHO is a thorough competent cook, a situation in a private family or first-class boarding-house; can do French and Italian, as well as English; both meats and pastries. Seen for two days; City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress, by the week or month; understands dressmaking of all kinds; can operate on Wilson's or Grover & Baker's machine; is a Protestant, and has good City reference. Call at No. 211 7th-av., corner 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation, country or City, as laundress or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing; understands all its branches; has the best City references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; no objection to go a short distance in the country; wages not so much of an object as a good home; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 313 East 31st-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITuation as plain cook; is a good baker and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework; no objection to the country; best of City reference. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOman a situation as nurse to one or two growing children; is a neat sewer and accustomed to teach; first-class references given. Address for one week A. H., Station D.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECtable women, one who is a professional cook and the other a first-class waitress; the best of City references can be given. Apply at No. 104 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as first-class chambermaid, or chamberwork and fine washing. Can be seen for two days at No. 248 7th-av., top floor, front room. None but a private family need apply.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCHwoman, a situation as cook, City or country; understands her business in all its branches; or housekeeper; make herself useful; good references. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant woman; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; would wait on children; is a good sewer; the most satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., top floor.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, WILLING GIRL, WHO has lately arrived, a situation as nurse and wash for a lady; sews neatly; or as general servant; washes and irons well; does up linens in style; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS to go out in families by the day; can do dressmaking or boys' clothing; has Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at or address No. 312 East 12th-st., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good references given. Call at No. 333 East 35th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; understands her business thoroughly; has best City references. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl as chambermaid and sewing, or nurse and sewing; also a waitress; can give twelve years reference. Call for two days at No. 427 West 34th-st., (Old No. 265.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family. Can be seen at No. 232 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., with the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and to assist with washing, or as laundress. Can be seen for two days at No. 301 East 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do plain sewing; can give good reference. Call for two days at No. 242 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A LAUNDRESS who is thoroughly competent; understands French fluting: has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 176 West 18th-st., near 8th-av., in the toy-store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as general servant, with good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 330 East 34th-st., two pair of stairs, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as a first-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 19th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid or waitress, or take care of a baby. Call for two days at No. 122 East 4th-st., rear house, top floor.

WANTED—BY A WELSH GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid, seamstress, or as waitress, or would take care of children: best of references; no objection to the country. No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as a competent cook; understands baking thoroughly; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 44 West 13th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class cook; understands all kinds of pastry; would assist with washing if required; has good City recommendations. Call at 377 East 10th-st.

WANTED—WASHING BY A RESPECTABLE woman at her own house, done up in the neatest style; the best of City reference. Call at No. 488 6th-av., room No. 2.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH cook, a situation; can bone and lard; understands her business; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 102 West 24th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation to do general housework; can give City reference. Can be seen at No. 328 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, FAMILY washing of ladies or gentlemen; can do best washing and fluting. Mrs. MONAHAN, No. 130 West 19th-st., top floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Apply at No. 104 Allen-st., between Broome and Delancey sts., near the Bowery, first floor, in the store.

A PERSON WHO UNDERSTANDS PERFECTLY all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothes and dressmaking, would like to engage in some private families by the day, week or month; is a good operator; has a W. & W. machine, if required. Call at No. 78 Carmine-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest woman as nurse or to wait on a lady; has no objections to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children; competent in both capacities. Call at No. 35 East 17th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR German servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, A SITUATION for his coachman; he is an excellent groom and careful City driver, and understands gardening; he is willing to make himself generally useful; unexceptionable City reference as to character, capability, &c. Address, for two days, C. H. W., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man; no children; has a thorough practical knowledge of gardening in all its branches; has had many years' experience in this country; can give the best references. Call on or address M. W., 187, Columbian Hotel, Chatham square.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL FARMER, WHO understands the raising and management of all stock necessary on a gentleman's place, a situation as general caretaker and farmer on a gentleman's place; best of reference given and required. Address O. M., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL MAN A SITUation as gardener; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's place in all its various branches; is married without family; has the best City reference. Address R. G., for three days, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man; understands the care of a green-house, flower-beds, cold or forcing grapery, grape arbors, kitchen garden and hot-beds. Address GARDENER, No. 449 Cherry-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class groom and careful driver; no objection in making himself useful; he will be found honest and sober and attentive; the best City reference. For the above-mentioned, address C. H., Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who understands his business thoroughly; has six years' reference from his last employer; is a willing and obliging man. Address M. L., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family by a single man; is strictly temperate and thoroughly understands his business; four and half years' reference from his last place; highest recommendations given. Call or address 620 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who understands driving and the care of horses perfectly; has been driving in New-York for the last six years; best of references. Address M. G., care H. C. & Co., No. 362 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a married man without family; is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best references as to character and capabilities. Apply to M. D., at Reid & Buist's, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant married man, one child, a situation as coachman; understands his business; good City driver; strictly temperate; excellent City references. Address J. W., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FARMER BY A young married man, (an American;) has had, and can take full charge of a farm; first-class recommendations furnished. Address H. J. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom and a good careful driver, by one who has good City reference. Call or address at Lowden's saddlery, No. 79 Bleecker-st., for A. H.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; is a good groom; can milk well; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Address G. G., No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as gardener; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse and grapery beds in all forms. Address T. H., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a respectable Protestant man who perfectly understands the business in all its branches; can give best of references. Address J. W. B., Astoria, L. I.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN in the hardware business; has had some years' experience; or is willing to do anything for a fair salary. Address C. A. B., Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, JUST LANDed, a situation in a store or attend bar; respectable City reference. Address C., Box 167 *Times* Office.

THE PRESS—A FIRST-CLASS VERBATIM short-hand reporter disengaged. Address JOURNALIST, Post-office, Quebec, Canada.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO (new)..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
From Pier No. 37 East River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, Feb. 8
ST. LAURENT, BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Feb. 22
EUROPE, LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Mar. 7
PEREIRE, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, Mar. 21

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $165; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY
TARIFA..........Feb. 12
TRIPOLI..........Feb. 26
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$25 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
E. CUNARD.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London direct, $110, $75 and $30 currency.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 5.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 15.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Feb. 29.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, March 14.

The elegant British iron steamship CELLA will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.

Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL — CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails.
CITY OF LONDON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
CITY OF N. YORK (via Halifax)..MONDAY....Feb. 10
CITY OF PARIS..........SATURDAY, Feb. 15
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, Feb. 24
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30
To London	105	To London	35
To Paris	115	To Paris	45

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $30, currency.
Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
Philadelphia office, No. 411 Chestnut-st.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES.
Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.
COLUMBIA, CARNAGHAN, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
CALEDONIA, MACDONALD, SATURDAY, Feb. 15.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, Feb. 22.
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry, cabins, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $25.
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.
To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

THE NATIONAL LINE.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY
ERIN, FORBES..........SATURDAY, Feb. 8
HELVETIA, CUTTING..........SATURDAY, Feb. 22
DENMARK, THOMSON..........SATURDAY, Feb. 29
PENNSYLVANIA, HALL..........SATURDAY, Mar. 7
Cabin passage, $100, currency.
Steerage passage, $25, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Havre, $45 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5
SIBERIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12
JAVA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 19
PALMYRA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26
CUBA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 4
AUSTRALASIAN leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Mar. 11
Chief cabin passage..........$150
Second cabin passage..........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage..........165
Payable in gold.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 21.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, April 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY, FROM PIER No. 4, NORTH RIVER.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Feb. 6.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Feb. 13.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, Feb. 20.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEO. E. HARTSON, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—UNITED States mail steamship GEORGIA, DEAKEN, master, will sail as above from Pier No. 2 East River, on TUESDAY, Feb. 4, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

EVERY THURSDAY.
The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's sidewheel steamships
GEN. BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 6.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. EATON, sails THURSDAY, Feb. 13.
From Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely, giving through passage tickets over the Central Railroad of Georgia, and Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, to points in the interior, and by Florida steamers to points on the coast of Florida.
For freight or passage apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
The first-class steamships
THAMES, PENNINGTON, leaves...TUESDAY, Feb. 4
MONTGOMERY, LYONS, leaves...TUESDAY, Feb. 8
HUNTSVILLE, CROWELL, leaves, SATURDAY, Feb. 15
At 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Through passage tickets given over the Central R. R. of Georgia and Atlantic and Gulf R. R., Florida, to all points in the interior, at lower rates than any other line.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Connecting with the seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, and their connections.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—Regular line—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per cubic foot. Freight lower than by any other line. The fast and popular steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, is now receiving freight and will be dispatched on SATURDAY, Feb. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the Interior.
Agents in Charleston forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—FRIDAYS—THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
E. B. SOUDER, Capt. LEBBY, FRIDAY, Feb. 7.
MONEKA, Capt. SHACKFORD, FRIDAY, Feb. 14,
from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 P. M. Through passage tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad, and by steamers to Florida ports.
Freight taken as low as by any other line.
WHEELER & LINNARD, Agents, 13 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND FLORIDA PORTS—Sidewheel steamship MIAMI, Capt. McLOUGHLIN, will sail from Pier No. 11, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5, at 3 P.M. Freight as low as by any other line; through bills lading issued to all points South, in connection with South-Carolina Railroad. WHEELER & LINNARD, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT — THE CROMWELL LINE.—Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, N. R., at 3 o'clock P. M. as follows:
CORTES, SATURDAY, Feb. 8.
For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., Agents, No. 86 West-st.

PASSAGE TO CALIFORNIA.—FOR SALE—two first-class berths by the steamer *Henry Chauncey*, to sail on the 11th inst. Apply to E. H. ARNOLD & SON, No. 142 Franklin-st.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon of the 1st, 11th, and 21st of every month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then on Saturday preceding.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

FEB. 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. S. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.

Steamer Feb. 11, 1868, connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco, March 5, for Japan and China.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama or Nicaragua.
Will dispatch their new and splendid steamships from New-York, from Pier No. 29 North River, foot Warren-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.
For passage and freight, over both routes, as follows:
VIA PANAMA.
FEB. 15, 1868—Steamship ARAGO, connecting with steamship OREGONIAN.
MARCH 5, 1868—Steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, connecting with steamship NEBRASKA.
VIA NICARAGUA.
FEB. 25, 1868—Steamship SAN FRANCISCO, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR.
These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.
For further particulars address the undersigned at No. 177 West-street, New-York.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

FOR CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
One of the elegant steamships of this Company will leave Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Richmond and Danville, Virginia Central, and Petersburgh and Weldon Railroads.
For freight or passage apply to
N. L. McCREADY, President,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:
9 A. M., mail train, for Greenport and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.
11 A. M., Syosset passenger trains and all way-stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Riverhead.
4 P. M., Syosset and Glen Cove passenger train and all way-stations.
5 P. M., Farmingdale and Hempstead, passenger train, and for North Islip SATURDAYS only.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9:15 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 4:40 P. M. To take effect Nov. 4, 1867.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, to Port Jervis, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping-coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 3:30 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 25, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for the North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M. and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

THE STEAMERS
BRISTOL AND PROVIDENCE.
Having been withdrawn for a few weeks in order to refit and renovate them, the line will be covered by the FAST AND WELL-KNOWN FREIGHT PROPELLERS, METIS AND DORIS,
which will make their trips in the usual time.
GOODS WILL BE DELIVERED WITH PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
GEO. W. TIERS, Freight Agent.

FOR BOSTON VIA STONINGTON.

REOPENING OF THE STONINGTON ROUTE,
Commencing on MONDAY, Jan. 20, 1868.
The new and elegant sea-going steamers STONINGTON, Capt. WILL. M. JONES, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and the NARRAGANSETT, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the Stonington and Providence, and the Boston and Providence Railroads.
These splendid steamers are unsurpassed for safety and comfort, and passengers will be landed in Boston in ample time for all the early trains.
For passage, or for freight at the lowest rates, apply on the Pier No. 33 North River.
SAMUEL DEVEAU, Agent.
D. S. BABCOCK, President of the Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD &c.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 4 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven at 11 P. M.

LEGAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 40 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, duly convened to-day at this office, the following resolutions increasing the guarantee capital stock of this Company, and directing the time and mode of subscribing for and paying in the same, including the closing and opening of the stock transfer-books, were unanimously adopted: Resolved, That the guarantee capital stock of this Company be increased one hundred thousand dollars, and that the subscriptions for the same, in shares of fifty dollars each, shall be received at the office of this Company, No. 40 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the eighth day of February next, between the hours of ten o'clock A. M. and three o'clock P. M., and on each succeeding day between the same hours during six business days thereafter, unless the subscription shall be sooner filled, and the par value of every such share, being fifty dollars, is hereby required to be paid in, in cash, in sums of ten dollars per share at the time of making such subscriptions, and the balance, being forty dollars per share, within ten business days from and after the fifteenth day of February next, and that the proprietors of the existing guarantee capital are hereby declared to have the preference in such subscriptions. Resolved, That notice of the intention to increase the capital stock of this Company one hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby directed to be published for a period of three months, in two daily newspapers published in the City of New-York. Resolved, That the stock transfer-books of this Company be, and the same are hereby directed to be closed on and from Wednesday, the fifth day of February next, at noon, until Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at noon. By order,
NICHOLAS DEGROOT, Secretary.

SUPREME COURT—ALFRED H. SHARROTT, Lanah Ann Anderson and John Anderson, her husband, plaintiffs, against Hannah Fitzgerald, Dinah Cannon, Margaret T. Swaim, Martha Housman, Lanah Sharrott, Washington Sharrott and Mary E. Applegate, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber at his office in the Village of Port Richmond, Richmond County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
Dated Jan. 28, 1868.
The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, at the Village of Richmond in said County, on the 30th day of January, 1868.
A. DE GROOT, Plaintiff's Attorney.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—STEAM HOISTING ENGINE ON Pier No. 6 North River. Apply to HENRY SIMPSON, No. 51 West-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ARNOLD WOODWARD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE HIGGINS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 20th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES W. STONE, a Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by James W. Stone, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proven their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated New-York, on the 28th day of January, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DELANCY KENNEDY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by DeLancy Kennedy, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 30th day of January, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CÆSAR NEWMAN, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Cæsar Newman, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 24th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interests may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted. And that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.
Dated at New-York, on the 18th day of January, 1868.
j20-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN THOMPSON, Bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John Thompson, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 18th day of February, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 202 Broadway, Room No 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 23d day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
E. MORE, Attorney for petitioner, No. 37 Wall-st., New-York. ja28-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM M. WHITNEY, a bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by William M. Whitney, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated at New-York, on the 31st day of January, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry W. Prescott, residing in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Mr. James F. Dwight, a Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

LUZERNE COUNTY, SS.—IN RE. ASSIGNMENT of A. N. MEYLERT.—In Common Pleas, No 84, Aug. 3, 1866.—Now, 15th of January, 1868, Court direct that notice of the filing of the supplemental account of J. H. Sutphin, Assignee, be given by advertisement in two newspapers in the County of Luzerne, and in one newspaper in the City of New-York, and that the same will be presented for confirmation on the second Monday of February Term, 1868. Notice in the Luzerne County papers to be given for three successive weeks, and three insertions, one for three successive weeks, in a paper in New-York City.
Certified from the records this 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. M. J. PHILBIN, Prothonotary.
ja28-1aw3wTu* Per Welliver.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. LOCKWOOD, bankrupt. Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by John R. Lockwood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 19th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.
Dated at New-York on the 27th day of January, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
F. O. BOWMAN, Attorney. ja28-1aw3wTu*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES M. HINMAN, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles M. Hinman, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit.: on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1867, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said District.
Dated at New-York City, the 20th day of January, A. D. 1868. JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.
L. K. MILLER, Proctor, &c., No. 192 Broadway,
ja28-1aw3wTu* New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—Southern District of New York, s. s.—At the City of New York, the 3d day of February, A. D., 1868.—In the matter of JOHN D. WILSON, bankrupt. In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John D. Wilson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RICHAD MARSH, Bankrupt.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Richard Marsh, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 17th day of January, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ADOLPH BAUM, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Adolph Baum, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1867.
SIMON ROTHSCHILD, Assignee.
ja21-1aw3wTu No. 312 West 22d-st., New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. BRIDGLAND, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Bridgland, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated the 15th day of January, A. D. 1868. LOUIS B. RADER, Assignee, &c.
ja21-1aw3wTu

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB L. BACH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob L. Bach, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1868.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS D. MYERS, bankrupt. Southern District of New-York, s.s.—At the City of New-York, the 17th day of January, 1868. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Morris D. Myers, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ja21-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy—In the matter of MORRIS KYLER, bankrupt.—The goods which were in the store of Morris Kyler, bankrupt, at No. 41 Murray-st., New-York, consisting of boots, shoes, safe, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction by CHARLES C. WARREN, auctioneer, at his store, No. 22 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the benefit of creditors.
JOSIAH J. BURGESS, Assignee,
Office of Cotterill Brothers, 135 Broadway, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 31st day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE G. SMALLEY, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 22d day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 1st day of February, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY T. BLODGET, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, (formerly of the firm of Blodget, Brown & Company,) who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner of Nassau-st., Rooms No. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

NOTICE IN BANKRUPTCY.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ABEL DOWNS, of Seneca Falls, in the County of Seneca and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that in pursuance of the 12th section of the Bankrupt Act, an adjourned meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Sterling G. Hadley's office, in the village of Waterloo, before Sterling G. Hadley, Esq., Register, on the 8th day of February, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. BENJAMIN ASHBY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Northern District of New-York.
FEB. 4, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EMERY B. FAY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Emery B. Fay, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 3d day of March, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
GEORGE P. HOWE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.
Attorney for Petitioner. f4-1aw3wTu*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY E. QUINAN, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Henry E. Quinan, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of February, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.
Dated New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1868.
f4-1aw3wTu* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JAMES VAN NUISE, Bankrupt. To whom it may concern:—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of James Van Nuise, of the City of Brooklyn, County of Kings, and doing business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
Dated at New-York, the 3d day of February, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of E. & D. BIGELOW & Co., EDWARD BIGELOW, DAVID BIGELOW and NATHAN KELLOGG, of Maiden, Ulster County, Bankrupts.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estates of E. & D. Bigelow & Co., Edward Bigelow, David Bigelow and Nathan Kellogg, of Maiden, in the County of Ulster, in said district, and who were on the 16th day of November, 1867, adjudged bankrupts on the petition of the First National Bank of Saugerties, by the District Court of said district. Dated at Kingston, Ulster County, New-York, the 29th day of January, 1868. ELIJAH DU BOIS, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wTu* Kingston, Ulster County, New-York

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. ARTHUR, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of January, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John B. Arthur, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
f4-1aw3wTu* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS, NO. 32 CHAMBERS-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1868.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—NOTICE IS hereby given that the Assessment Rolls of the Real and Personal Estate of the City and County of New-York, for the year 1868, will be open to inspection and revision on and after MONDAY, Jan. 13, 1868, and will remain open till the 30th day of April, 1868, for the correction of errors and the equalization of the assessments of the aforesaid real and personal estate of the City and County of New-York. All persons believing themselves to be aggrieved, must make application to the Commissioners during the period above mentioned, in order to obtain the relief provided by law. The act of 1859 provides that "during the time the books shall be open to public inspection, as hereinbefore provided, application may be made by any person considering himself aggrieved by the assessed valuation of his real or personal estate, to have the same corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of real estate, it must be made in writing, stating the ground of objection thereto, and thereupon the Commissioners shall examine into the complaint, and, if, in their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected. If such application be made in relation to the assessed valuation of personal estate, the applicant shall be examined under oath by the said Commissioners, who shall be authorized to administer such oaths, or any of them; and if, in his or their judgment, the assessment is erroneous, they shall cause the same to be corrected, and fix the amount of such assessment as they may believe to be just, and declare their decision thereon within thirty days after such application shall have been made to them. No reduction shall be made by the board of Supervisors of any assessment on real or personal estate imposed under this act, unless it shall appear, under oath or affirmation, that the party aggrieved was unable to attend within the period prescribed for the correction of taxes, by reason of sickness or absence from the City."
JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
IRA G. MILLER,
JAMES M. RAYMOND,
Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of February, 1868, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the opening of One Hundred and Fifth-street, from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, in said City, as laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to Improvements touching the Laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1867.—Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1868.
RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, ACCORDING to law, to all persons having claims against HARMAN SPEER, late of the County of Richmond, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, Administrators of the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at their residence at Port Richmond, in the Town of Northfield and County of Richmond, on or before the 29th day of June next.—Dated this 23d day of December, 1867.
DAVID J. JONES,
MARY ELLEN JONES,
d24-1aw6mTu* Administrators.

THE CREDITORS OF MITCHELL & WRAY, late of Wilcox's Wharf, Va., are hereby notified to send in their claims, under oath or affirmation, to the office of the subscriber, No. 100 Barclay-st., New-York, on or before the 1st day of April next.
DAVID M. DEMAREST, Receiver.
FEB. 3, 1868.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY,

14th-ST. AND 6TH-AV.
RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES.
NOTIONS, FANCY GOODS,
GLOVES, LINEN HDKFS, CORSETS, &c.,
WHITE GOODS, HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

KID GLOVES, &c.,

AT POPULAR PRICES.

COVERING FOR THE FEET.

LADIES' WINTER BOOTS,
$3, $3 50 and $4.
CANTRELL, No. 813 Broadway,
Between 11th and 12th sts.

GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF WINTER DRY GOODS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST., are offering their large stock of SILKS, POPLINS, MERINOES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, PLAIDS, ALPACAS, DELAINES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, to make room for new Spring stock.

NO ADVANCE IN COTTON GOODS.
FIFTY CASES AND BALES OF SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS, and all kinds of DOMESTIC GOODS, will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 3, at retail less than wholesale prices.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

WET SILKS! WET SILKS!

2,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS of a superior make, slightly damaged on the voyage of importation—a great bargain—will be opened on MONDAY, Feb. 3.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

FRENCH CORSETS AND SKIRTS—VELVETS, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries; French woven and hand-made Corsets, $1 25; the best $1 25 Kid Gloves. Also, the celebrated seamless Gloves, and Mme. Jouvin's Opera Kids, $1, in new shades. Ladies' and Misses' Underwear, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

23d-st., corner 8th-av.
Last week of the distinguished
LA GRANGE-BRIGNOLI ITALIAN OPERA.
TO-MORROW (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Feb. 5,
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE in her unrivaled rendition of
NORMA.
Mme. ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Miss McCULLOCH,
MASSIMILIANI, SUSINI, NICOLAO.
THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6,
First joint appearance of
Mme. DE LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI.
IL TROVATORE.
FRIDAY EVENING—Last night of the season—
RIGOLETTO.
SATURDAY—GRAND OPERA MATINEE.
Admission to Matinee, $1, to all parts of the house.
Tickets for either night of this week's opera can now be purchased at the box office at Pike's Opera House; Schirmer's, 701 Broadway, and Macoy's, 114 Broadway.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 4—IL TROVATORE, at the Brooklyn Academy of Music. First joint appearance of Mme. DE LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LA GRANGE AND BRIGNOLI
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, FEB. 4,
First appearance of
SIGNOR BRIGNOLI.
IL TROVATORE,
with Mme. La Grange, Miss Phillips, Sig. Brignoli, Sig. Orlandini, Sig. Coletti.
Musical Director..........Sig. NICOLAO.
Box Office open at the Brooklyn Academy for securing seats from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M. Seats can also be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway, New-York, and Jones' jewelry-store, next corner Henry and Atlantic sts., Brooklyn.

FRENCH THEATRE.

H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director.
TUESDAY EVENING, FEB. 4,
BENEFIT OF MLLE. REILLEZ.
TWO EXCELLENT NOVELTIES,
LA DEMOISELLE DE NANTERRE, 3 Acts,
and VALERIE, in 3 acts.
THURSDAY EVENING—LA JOIE FAIT PEUR
and LE BOURREAU DES CRANES.
FRENCH PERFORMANCES—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
The Theatre to be let for the other evenings. Apply at the box office.
Seats secured at the Theatre and 701 Broadway.

HEBREW CHARITY BALL,

IN AID OF THE
HEBREW RELIEF SOCIETY,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, FEB. 6, 1868.
TICKETS FIVE DOLLARS,
admitting
GENTLEMAN AND LADY.
EXTRA LADY'S TICKET TWO DOLLARS.
Can be obtained from either of the members of the committee or from the officers:
EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman, No. 29 William-st.
JACOB L. SEIXAS, Treasurer, Nos. 31 and 33 Walker-st.
LAURENS JOSEPH, Chairman Executive Committee, No. 26 Broad-st.
PROSCENIUM AND PRIVATE BOXES
can be obtained at
MITCHEL & SIEXAS, No. 911 BROADWAY.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE,

8TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER
Will deliver a

NEW LECTURE

in aid of the Masonic School and Asylum Fund on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, 1868. Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra; private boxes $12 to $20. Seats can be secured at Schirmer's, No. 701, Macoy's, No. 114, and J. S. Still's, No. 315½ Broadway, New-York City, and at Sawyer's music-store, Fulton-av., corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS' READINGS.

It is respectfully announced that Mr. DICKENS' FAREWELL READINGS in AMERICA will take place at STEINWAY HALL, NEW-YORK, on MONDAY, APRIL 13, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, THURSDAY, APRIL 16, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, and MONDAY, APRIL 20. Further particulars in future advertisements.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF'S READING.

MRS. GEO. VANDENHOFF, at the suggestion of many friends, will have the honor to give ONE READING from English and American authors on
FRIDAY EVENING, 7TH INST.,
AT
LYRIC HALL.
Programme in future announcement.

MISS ALIDE TOPP'S SOIREE OF Classical and Modern Piano Music at Steinway Hall on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6. Admission $1. Tickets for sale at all the music stores.

DANCING

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

NO. 212 FIFTH-AV., New-York.
Morning and afternoon classes for children. Evening classes for gentlemen. For terms send for a circular.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of JOHN TAYLOR'S SONS was dissolved on the 10th of January, 1868, by the decease of JOSEPH B. TAYLOR. All persons having claims against the late firm will present the same at the office, No. 334 Greenwich-st., corner of Jay-st., New-York.
The undersigned will continue the brewing business under the name and style of JOHN TAYLOR'S SON.
WM. H. TAYLOR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES is this day dissolved by its own limitation, J. W. CONKLIN retiring. The business will be settled up by the remaining partners.
W. L. CONKLIN,
JOHN W. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1868.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of CONKLINS & BAYLES, and will continue the merchant tailoring and clothing business at No. 18 4th-av., in the City of New-York.
W. L. CONKLIN,
JAMES BAYLES,
FEB. 1, 1868. W. L. CONKLIN, JR.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of BROWN, RUSSELL & BARCLAY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
A. B. BROWN,
S. H. RUSSELL,
JAMES H. BARCLAY.
A. B. BROWN, of the late firm, will settle in liquidation of all accounts of BROWN, RUSSELL & BARCLAY.
The undersigned have formed a copartnership, and will continue the business at the old stand, No. 24 John-st., under the firm name of BARCLAY & CARY.
JAMES H. BARCLAY,
CHARLES W. CARY.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of REYNOLDS & GRASS, has been dissolved this day by mutual consent. The affairs of the concern will be settled by LOUIS A. GRASS, who is alone authorized to sign the firm's name in liquidation.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
LOUIS A. GRASS.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.
LOUIS A. GRASS will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, No. 320 Greenwich-st., corner of Duane-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of ADAMS & CONE was dissolved by mutual consent this day.
JAMES B. CONE will continue the business in his own name, on the corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st. LEVI ADAMS will continue the business under his own name at Harlem.
LEVI ADAMS,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868. JAMES B. CONE.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1868.
WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A copartnership under the name and style of PINGLE & STILWELL, for the transaction of a Flour and Grain Commission business, at No. 17 Moore-st.
JAMES E. PINGLE,
WILLIAM M. STILWELL.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO existing between the subscribers under the firm of W. R. POWELL & CO. expiring this day by limitation, notice is hereby given that the same is renewed.
W. R. POWELL,
JNO. R. POWELL.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED TO our firm THEO. W. MORRIS and ANDREW H. SCHANCK, and will continue to import French window, bar, picture and plate glass under the firm name of D. S. SCHANCK & SONS.
D. S. SCHANCK & SON, 45 and 47 Chambers-st.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF JAMES REDMOND in our firm expires this day, he retiring from business. CHARLES L. ACKER is admitted as a partner, and the business will be continued as heretofore under the firm name of ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT. ACKER, MERRALL & CO,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of DIOSSY & COCKCROFT, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Geo. S. Diossy is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation. GEO. S. DIOSSY,
NEW-YORK, Jan 31, 1868. JAMES COCKCROFT.

CHAS. WINFIELD ARMOUR HAS AN interest in our firm from this date.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1868. PAUL J. & ALEX. ARMOUR.

MR. J. SEELY JONES HAS AN INTEREST in our business from this date.
FEB. 1, 1868. HALSTED, HAINES & CO.

VALENTINES.

DON'T FORGET
TO SEND YOUR VALENTINE EARLY.
CALL ON YOUR OLD FRIEND,
STRONG, NOW AT NO. 599 BROADWAY,
STRONG, NOW AT NO. 599 BROADWAY.
THE FINEST ASSORTMENT
IN THE WORLD.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL

IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. N. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED FINE shoe manufactory: been in operation four years; a rare chance for any young man with $10,000 and a knowledge of the business; will be sold low, as the advertiser has other business which requires his immediate attention. Address W. R. L., Box No. 5,024, New-York Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—LARGE BLACK HORSE 16 TO 16½ hands high; suitable for cartman's work, or express wagon, or any purpose where strength is required; price $250; well worth $400. Inquire of W. H. STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st., or WM. JACOBS, Cartman, for HALSTED & STILES, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE TILL 10 P. M.
The unqualified approval of both press and public of the beautiful sensation drama of
NOBODY'S SON,
induces the management to announce its repetition every afternoon and evening this week.
In active preparation, an entirely new domestic drama of exciting interest and thrilling scenic effects and situations, by the distinguished young American author, Fred. G. Maeder, Esq., entitled
RED RIDING HOOD,
OR THE
WOLF AT THE DOOR.
To be seen at all hours, Living Giraffe, Tom Thumb Elephant, Infant Female Esau, Circassian Girls, Mammoth Fat Lady, Giantess, Dwarfs, Living Skeleton, Fat Baby, &c., &c.
VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S
immense collection of
LIVING WILD ANIMALS.
Admission to the whole, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

Fourteenth-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director.
MATINEES AT 2½,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE YOUNG, BEAUTIFUL AND INTREPID
EQUESTRIAN ARTISTE,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
MISS LUCILLE WATSON,
whose bold, dashing and artistic
SENSATION ACT OF EQUITATION!
is received on every occasion with
UNBOUNDED ENTHUSIASM!
ALL THE STAR RIDERS AND ACROBATS
comprised in the
INCOMPARABLE CIRCUS TROUPE
IN SUPERB ACTS OF HORSEMANSHIP,
AND WONDERS OF ACROBATIC SKILL.
Admission, 50 cts.; children under ten, 25 cts.

LIEDERKRANZ FANCY DRESS BALL,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
THURSDAY, Feb. 20.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

NEW-YORK, { No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., AND No. 830 Broadway.
BROOKLYN—Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court, cor. State-st.
The Directors take pleasure in announcing that they have adopted the "Guidemain," (Handleiter) a very happy mechanical contrivance, invented by Kalkbrenner, and introduced with great success in the Conservatories of Paris, Stuttgart, and others, the use of which will greatly assist the pupil in acquiring a correct position of the hands and arms.

THE PARIS PICTURES

And the Water Color Collection on view at the
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH'S READINGS—FIRST SERIES—Steinway Hall, on the EVENINGS of Feb. 10, 12 and 13, and matinee SATURDAY, Feb. 15. Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., EVENING of Feb. 11, and Academy of Music, Brooklyn, Feb. 14. Programme changed on each occasion. Popular Prices. Reserved seats $1. Box plan open at Steinway Hall Feb. 3, and daily thereafter from 10 to 4 o'clock.

COOPER UNION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.—Owing to the number of persons who could not gain admission to the Orpheon Hall, also to the bad storm of the evening, and to the numerous requests to repeat the lecture on *Family Inheritance and the Personal Indications of Longevity*, another lecture (not a repetition) on the same subject, will be given in the large hall of Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock, by T. S. LAMBERT, M. D. The public respectfully invited.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

GRAND DUCHESS OF GEROLSTEIN.

Can-can Galop, 35c.; Sabre March, 40c.; Waltz, Strauss, 60c.; Prince Paul's Polka Redowa, 30c.; Tostee Polka, 40c.; Sabre Galop, 40c.; Fantasie, Wels, 75c.; and all the VOCAL GEMS. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway.

LECTURES.

EDWARD CARSWELL, ESQ., OF CANADA, will lecture on Temperance, under the auspices of New-York Division No. 1, Sons of Temperance, at Spring-st. Presbyterian Church, (near Varick-st.,) THIS EVENING. Doors open at 7 o'clock, commence at 8. All are invited to attend. Admission free.

REV. THOS. A. JAGGAR WILL DELIVER a lecture on behalf of the new Mission Chapel of the Anthon Memorial Church, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 8 o'clock, at Trenor's Hall, No. 723 6th-av. Tickets, 50 cents, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, or at the door Thursday evening. Subject—*The Magic of Reality.*

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A stated meeting will be held at the Library, on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock. Rev. B. F. DECOSTA will read a paper on *Lake George in the Early Times.* ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

ORANGE PRIORY.

A home boarding-school for young ladies and children, opened Sept 9. For prospectus address Miss S. H. GALE, Orange, N. J.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 111 East 36th-st.
The second term will commence Feb. 11. Application for admission to the course of lectures on Physiology, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry must be made immediately. Classes in Music, vocal and instrumental, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS, F. L. RITTER, and others.

NEW-YORK CADETS.

CARD.—Complying with the wishes of his patrons and the holder of the New-York Institute of Physical Culture, Mr. HLASKO will commence with one of its principal branches, the military instruction, by reviving the formerly so popular "Corps of New-York Cadets," at the armory of the Thirty-seventh Regiment, in Broadway, between 35th and 36th sts. Instruction days, MONDAY and THURSDAY, from 4½ until 6 o'clock P. M. The first drill will take place THURSDAY, Feb. 6.

WILLIAM MASON AND THEODORE THOMAS CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 129 5th-av., near 20th-st.
Classes formed daily for children and advanced pupils in singing, harmony, piano, harp, violin, and all other instruments and in playing concerted music; popular elementary, choral and orchestral classes are also forming. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

NOS. 161 5TH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st. Twelfth year. Rooms spacious, light, airy, steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AV., NEW-YORK.
The second semi-annual term of this College begins on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5. Applications for information, or for admission to either of the classes, may be made to the President at the College.
H. M. PIERCE, LL.D., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York.
The classes in drawing and painting are taught by Mr. W. F. De Haas.
REV. AND MRS. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL

FOR THE CAREFUL
INSTRUCTION OF A FEW BOYS,
No. 907 Broadway.

N. A. LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE, 170th-st. French, language of the School. Courses in modern languages and sciences. Circulars Nos. 701 and 913 Broadway.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A COLLEGIATE School for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson. The second session of the fifth school year begins Feb. 12. Rev. Geo. D. Wildes, A. M., Rector; Mrs. M. C. Keith, Principal. Prospectus at Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway, N. Y. Inquire of SAML. D. BABCOCK, President, No. 14 Broad-st., or of HENRY F. SPAULDING, Secretary, No. 40 Leonard-st., N. Y., or address the Principal.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—AT "HILLSIDE," NORWALK, CONN.—Home comforts, constant care and thorough instruction. Pupils received at any time. Can remain during vacations if desired. For circulars address Dr. J. C. FITCH, Principal.

A FEW SCHOLARS RECEIVED FOR instructions upon piano by a lady who has had greatest advantages and experience; best references, City and elsewhere. Inquire or address "G," at Union Theological Seminary, No. 9 University-place, or at No. 153 (new No.) East 27th-st.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—FOR THE most thorough, extensive and accomplished education of young ladies, at a moderate cost. Next session begins Feb. 6. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING-SCHOOL for Boys, Jersey Lycoming Company, Pennsylvania. $200 per year. A home for good boys, and thorough in discipline and instruction. For catalogue address
F. DONLEARY LONG, A. M., Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENGlish boarding school for young ladies, Irvington, Westchester County, New-York. The second session begins Feb. 3.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, AT MAPLEWOOD, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its superior facilities and location. Commences its next session March 5. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y., 23 miles from the City, location healthful; teaching thorough. Principal O. R. WILLIS, A.M.

GOLDEN-HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN at No. 28 East 28th-st., near Madison-av.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER—AN AMERICAN LADY, OF French descent, who has resided in Paris, and speaks the French language fluently, desires a reëngagement as visiting governess; best City reference. Address C. D. O., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

PRIVATE TUITION IN ALL THE branches of a liberal, practical and classical education, either in classes or by the hour.
C. W. CLIFTON, A. M., No. 1,193 Broadway.

CONSTANT DEMAND FOR GOOD TEACHers at "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 430 Broome-st., N. Y. Principals and Assistants should make early application. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

A LADY LIBERALLY EDUCATED, OF successful experience, desires a position in a family or school. Address Miss C., care Sheldon & Co., No. 500 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY A SITUATION as governess in a private family. For further particulars apply to WM. B. PRICE, No. 21 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
THE CURTAIN RISES PRECISELY AT 7:30 AND THE ENTIRE PERFORMANCE TERMINATES AT 10:50 O'CLOCK.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
TUESDAY, Feb. 4, 1868,
will be presented an entirely
NEW FAIRY SPECTACULAR EXTRAVAGANZA,
in Prologue and four acts, by James Mortimer, entitled
THE WHITE FAWN,
in which will appear JARRETT & PALMER'S celebrated
PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE.
The piece produced with everything new and after a preparation of many months, at a cost of
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY.
COSTUMES AND APPOINTMENTS.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA AND FULL CHORUS.
A CAST of rare excellence.
A GRAND BALLET of seventy finished artists.
PROLOGUE—THE KINGDOM OF BELLS.
ACT 1—THE YELLOW EMPIRE.
ACT 2—THE KINGDOM OF FISHES.
ACT 3—THE KINGDOM OF AIKA.
ACT 4—Revealing the
BRIGHT REALMS OF THE DRAGON FLY.
AN ENCHANTING SCENE OF GORGEOUS
SPLENDOR, UNAPPROACHABLE IN
EXQUISITE BEAUTY AND FASCINATION.
A GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4,
will be presented the comic drama of
"OURS."
Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. A. W. YOUNG, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. J. W. LEONARD, Mr. W. R. POPE, Mr. T. J. WARD, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss FANNY MORANT, Miss KATE RANOE and Miss TIMONY.
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5.........."OURS"
THURSDAY, Feb. 6, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH and WOODCOCK'S LITTLE GAME.
FRIDAY, Feb. 7.........."OURS"
SATURDAY, Feb. 8.........."OURS"
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,

Nos. 728 and 730 Broadway.
A HUMEROUS SENSATION!
TO-NIGHT, and every evening during the week, the drama of Love, Life and Adventure in the Old Country, from the famous

THE PICKWICK PAPERS
by
Charles Dickens

Including
MR. BOB SAWYER'S LITTLE PARTY
and
THE TRIAL OF BARDELL vs. PICKWICK.
Miss JENNIE WORRELL, the GREAT CARLTON, (with his medley of songs,) J. B. Studley, C. T. Parsloe, Jr. G. H. Clarke, C. Peters, T. L. Donelly, Celia Logan, Mrs. Wright, in their great Dickenish Portraitures.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY at 2.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8,

(Broadway, near Bleecker-st.)
The beautiful and brilliant young artiste,
Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL,
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER,
In her renowned and peerless personation of
FANCHON, THE CRICKET.
Characters by Messrs. DAVIDGE, OWEN, MARLOWE; Mrs. A. HIND, Mrs. EDWARDS, and other favorites.
FANCHON MATINEE 1½ SATURDAY AFTERNOON

BARNEY WILLIAMS' BROADWAY THEATRE.

SECOND WEEK OF THE INCOMPARABLE
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA,
LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA, LOTTA.
THIS EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE,
CHARLES DICKENS' and JOHN BROUGHAM'S
LITTLE NELL and THE MARCHIONESS.
LOTTA..........as..........LITTLE NELL
LOTTA..........as..........THE MARCHIONESS
FRIDAY NEXT—LOTTA'S FIRST BENEFIT.
SATURDAY NEXT—LOTTA'S SECOND MATINEE.

BOWERY THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF MR. E. EDDY.
The popular American actor, 12 nights only.

NEW DRAMA. LIFE & TIMES OF RICHARD III. NEW SCENERY AND EFFECTS.	Mr. E. EDDY AS RICHARD III. IN THE NEW DRAMA.	DICK SANDS, GOLDSMITH, ASHCROFT, Clog Dancers. Mons. JEVENI, T. W. BOLLOS, SAM. COLE.

FRIDAY EVENING—Benefit of Mr. E. EDDY.

THE PILGRIM AT BUNYAN HALL.

EVERY AFTERNOON at 2; EVERY EVENING at 8.
This is acknowledged the finest Exhibition of mammoth paintings ever produced.
NOVEL EFFECTS, MUSIC, LECTURE.
Prices, 25, 50 and 75 cents.
The HALL TO RENT on Sunday, when not required by the Pilgrim.

MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

Has been engaged to give two of his popular readings from
DICKENS AND SHAKESPEARE
on THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at Irving Hall, and SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at Steinway Hall, at 8 o'clock. Programme of first reading:
1. Story of Richard Doubledick, the Poor Soldier.
2. Little Dombey at Blimber's Academy.
3. Jingle's Elopement with the Spinster Aunt.
From the Pickwick Papers.
Programme of second reading in morning papers of Friday. Tickets 50 cents; reserved seats $1. To be had at Macoy's, No. 114, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

POPULAR READINGS

IN
PROSE AND POETRY,
BY REV. DR. SCHENCK,
in the
CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY,
Corner Madison-av. and 42d-st.,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, 50 cents, at Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway, and Appleton's, No. 443 Broadway.

MR. JEROME HOPKINS'

FOURTH CONCERT, (for the Orpheon Free Choral School Fund,) STEINWAY HALL, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Signora J. NARINO, (Soprano,) Mlle. ZEPHERINE, (Pianiste,) Mr. HENRY DRAPER, (the distinguished reader,) Mr. JOSEPH JEWETT, Jr., (Basso,) Mr. GEO. REENAN, (Baritone,) will appear. Tickets 50 cents; Reserved seats 50 cents extra. Sold at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway. Conductor, C. H. DIBBLE. O. N. SNOW, Agent.

CHAMPAGNE CHARLIE!

Song, 35 cents, with colored lithograph, 50 cents; Schottisch, 50 cents. Gallop, 35 cents. For violin, 15 cents. Mailed. FREDERICK BLUME, No. 208 Bowery, and No. 1,125 Broadway, two doors above 25th-st.

THE WHITE FAWN.

The undersigned hereby give notice that the Spectacular Fairy Extravaganza of the WHITE FAWN has been copyrighted, and that the mechanical effects and scenery have been patented. Any person using the title or any colorable imitations of the play, or its effects, will be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.
WHEATLEY, JARRETT & PALMER.

MUSICAL.

PIANO-FORTES—JENNYS & SON, MANUfacturers, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st.; between 2d and 3d avs. This firm make the finest and cheapest instrument in this City.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECond-hand grand, square and upright pianos to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Union-square.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st., in less time than any other, or no pay. Thousands elsewhere ruined, are by Dr. KENNEDY satisfactorily, perfectly cured. A cure in from 1 to 5 days of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, and all venereal diseases, without mercury. Dr. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines on earth to cure certain diseases. Hasten to DR. KENNEDY, No. 191 Stanton-st. Consultations at all hours.

DR. GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN and Accoucheur, No. 6 Amity-place, between Bleecker and Amity sts., makes it his special practice to treat all female complaints, from whatever cause produced. Sure relief to the most anxious patient, after all others have failed. Ladies, Dr. G. is a friend in need. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

DR. ALLEN, NO. 119 GREENWICH-AV.—Confidential consultations for ladies. Ladies immediately relieved, from whatever cause, with safety guaranteed. An experienced lady physician in attendance.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE UNION AND CITY OF LONDON.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen Jan. 18, and Southampton Jan 21, arrived at this port at a late hour Sunday night. The steamship *City of London*, from Liverpool Jan. 22 and Queenstown Jan. 23, reached her dock last night. The advices are four days later than those at hand by the *Russia*.

La France denies that the Italian Government has forwarded a note to Madrid with reference to a passage in Queen ISABELLA's speech from the throne.

The *Patrie*, in reply to an article in the *Nord* attributing to Prussia the assumption of exclusive preponderance in Europe, reproaches the Russian journal for regretting the establishment of confidence and a good understanding between France and Prussia, and for endeavoring to provoke reciprocal jealousy, and advocating the abandonment of a pacific attitude in presence of circumstances and facts which might obviate very serious complications in the East.

In the sitting of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, Jan. 20, Signor CAMBRAY DIGNY, the Minister of Finance, made his financial statement. He anticipates a deficit for 1868 of 240 millions of lire, and proposes to cover this by the imposition of a new tax, the development of existing taxes, and by the reorganization of the principal branches of the public administration.

The Vienna *Official Gazette* of Jan. 19 publishes an autograph letter from the Emperor to the War Minister of the Empire, Baron JOHN, releasing him, at his own request, from his post, and conferring upon him the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order, in token of regard. A subsequent letter appoints Field-Marshal Lieutenant KUHN to the War Ministry of the Empire. The *Gazette* also contains an Imperial letter to Admiral TEGETTHOF, expressing the thanks of the Emperor and the Imperial family for the able execution of so difficult a mission as the recovery of the Emperor MAXIMILIAN's remains from Mexico, and conferring upon the Admiral the Grand Cross of the Leopold Order as a mark of appreciation and esteem.

King FRANCIS JOSEPH received on Jan. 20 the delegation from the Hungarian Parliament. The President, Count MAJLATH, made a speech, in which he professed the greatest loyalty toward the Emperor. In reply, his Majesty greeted the delegation, and said he was convinced that the patriotic endeavors of the delegation would be directed with all energy to effect a beneficial solution of those questions of common interest to the welfare of all his peoples. Afterward the Emperor received the delegation of the Austrian Reichsrath, and said that he was joyfully confident that they would succeed in speedily fulfilling the mission intrusted to them by the Constitution. Such a result would essentially contribute to increase the confidence of the Austrian peoples in the newly founded institution, and establish fresh guarantees for their liberties on the basis of the Constitution.

A Vienna dispatch says that Baron VON BEUST has addressed, or is about to send, to the Austrian representatives abroad a circular, in which he will declare that Austria intends to preserve the strictest neutrality in all European questions, and that she will not break it unless attacked.

The obsequies of the late Emperor MAXIMILIAN were celebrated Jan. 18. The remains were deposited in the Imperial crypt in the Capuchin Church. Immense crowds of people filled the streets, and testified their sympathy with the deceased Sovereign.

A Berlin dispatch announces that a deputation of Catholics had presented to the King an address thanking his Majesty for the attitude of the Prussian Government in the Roman question. Mr. BANCROFT, Minister of the United States, was said to have opened with Count BISMARCK negotiations bearing upon the extension to be given to the Prussian war navy. The relations between Washington and Berlin were most cordial.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* denies the assertions of foreign papers relative to certain dealings of Russia in the East. It calls upon those papers to prove their assertions and to name the Muscovite agents they speak about. Russia never tried to conceal her sympathies for the Christians in the East, but, far from inciting them, she always acted so as to moderate their ardor, and never ceased to urge the Porte in the most pressing manner to grant reforms. All the St. Petersburg semi-official journals give an energetic denial to the recent article in the *Patrie* on the presumed policy of Russia.

"Our Brussels letters," says the *France*, "bring us intelligence which will create a profound emotion on account of the painful circumstances connected with it. The Empress CHARLOTTE was a few days back informed of the shocking catastrophe of Queretaro. The first movement of the Empress was to utter a cry of anguish, which was immediately followed by a flood of tears. Then, resuming all the firmness of her character, Her Majesty became calm; she observed that for some time past she had suspected that a great calamity must have taken place. She at once requested to have mourning provided for her. The Queen of the Belgians has since remained constantly with her sister-in-law, who supports this cruel trial thus far without injury to her health."

Mr. YOUNG, the commander of the boat expedition in search of Dr. LIVINGSTONE, in a telegram to Sir R. MURCHISON, says: "I have returned from Lake Nyassa. Dr. LIVINGSTONE has gone on in safety. The Johanna men deserted him."

The latest advices from Rio de Janeiro, received via London, state that news from Paraguay reaches to Dec. 13. No operation of importance had been effected. Several expeditions of cavalry had been sent into the interior of the country, and returned with nearly 4,000 head of horned cattle. The country appears to have been left entirely undefended, no resistance having been met with anywhere, except at the River Tebiquary, where there are some fortifications garrisoned by about 600 Paraguayans. The Brazilian General, J. M. MENNA BARRETO, who commanded this expedition, having only cavalry with him, did not attack the fortification. Gen. CAXIAS was preparing an expedition on a large scale, destined, some said, to march to Assumption. Others assumed that the force was intended for the Chaco, while it was also asserted that the expedition was to take and occupy the lines of Tebiquary. The iron-clads continued to shell Humaita, and the railroad sent from this to be laid down in the Chaco was nearly ready; when completed the communication between the wooden vessels and the iron-clads would become comparatively easy.

TURKEY AND AMERICA.

The Influence of the United States at the Porte Stronger than Ever.

From the Levant Herald, Jan. 8.

Though the extract we printed last week from a New-York paper on the subject of the "unnatural affection which has within recent years grown into an official fashion between the St. Petersburg and Washington Governments," contained much with which Englishmen might be expected to sympathise, it did an injustice to American influence in Turkey, which, as faithful chroniclers of fact, we feel bound to set right. "Never," said the article in the New-York paper, "has American influence been so small to intercede for good purposes as it now is in Constantinople, simply from the fact that occurrences within the past twelve months have tended to show that our interests have been cast with those of Russia, and that we abet and act with her in her intrigues among the Sultan's Greek and Bulgarian subjects." As Americans are not generally given to underrate their own influence anywhere, we confess to surprise at this particular statement, which, be its object what it may, is at singular variance with the fact. We pretend to some little knowledge of Turkish politics and of the parts played by foreign diplomacy in the country during the past thirteen years; and with whatever authority this can give to our testimony, we affirm that *never within that period has American influence at the Porte been so strong as it is now.* Notwithstanding the depressing effect of the civil war, Mr. MORRIS very successfully maintained the influence of his country throughout that gloomy period; and since the close of the great struggle, it is locally notorious that the American representative and his Government must have occupied a position of the first rank in the consideration of the Porte. That either he or his Consuls have meddled in Russian intrigues we have never even heard, except perhaps in the rumor of Mr. STILLMAN's sympathies with the suffering women and children of the Cretan insurgents; and for this Englishmen, at least, will be little disposed to blame them. Altogether, our New-York cotemporary may take comfort from our assurance that if the Great Republic does not quite "lick" all creation in its influence in the Levant, *its legitimate weight in the country was never greater than at present.*

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Discussion of the Possible Modes of Settlement by the British Press.

From the London Times, Jan. 21.

The *Alabama* correspondence was ostensibly closed by a dispatch from Mr. SEWARD, dated Nov. 29, formally declining Lord STANLEY's proposals. The United States Government will only submit to arbitration on condition that our concession of belligerent rights shall form part of the case for the arbitrators' decision. Her Majesty's Government insist, on the contrary, that the actual state of war shall be assumed to have existed, and that, upon this assumption the arbitrator shall proceed to consider the claims of the United States to compensation. Such being the respective attitudes of the two Governments, Lord HOBART, in a letter which appeared in our columns, has undertaken to advocate the American view, while "Historicus" defends the position taken by Lord STANLEY. The question is one of such vast importance, not only in its special bearing on our present relations with the United States, but also in its general bearing on the principles of international morality, that it calls for a deliberate and decided expression of public opinion. We shall, therefore, endeavor to place before our readers the broad issue involved in the controversy, avoiding, on the one hand, all merely polemical arguments based on mistakes in diplomatic fence, and, on the other, all appeals to precedents of doubtful application and less than doubtful authority. We do not disguise from ourselves, or desire to disguise from the British or American public, that *our own Government has, to some extent, shifted its ground in respect to these claims*, and that Lord STANLEY has admitted the possible justice of a demand which Lord RUSSELL had refused to entertain. It would be easy to point out similar, if not equal, variances in the pleadings on the American side, which, however, fortunately or unfortunately for the United States, have been conducted throughout by the same Foreign Secretary. Such objections and retorts, as well as the citation of historical parallels, are perfectly legitimate in the course of controversy, but they are idle when controversy is at an end. We have now a higher duty to perform—the duty of determining, by such light as reason and conscience throw upon the policy of nations, whether Great Britain ought or ought not to make a further concession, and, without prejudice to our legal rights, to accept arbitration on the question whether we were right in recognizing the Confederate States as a belligerent Power.

The question, then, involves two points—first, whether unconditional arbitration, including our recognition of the Confederate States, is in itself reasonable; secondly, whether, even if unreasonable, it should be accepted by this country. Upon the former point we cannot profess to feel much doubt. It is surely very unreasonable that a Government, having proclaimed the existence of a civil war, established a blockade of ports in the possession of the insurgents, and exercised all the rights of belligerents against neutral States, should now avail itself of the plea that no war, in the legal sense, ever existed at all, and that, in recognizing its existence, with all the consequences of that fact, we committed an act of "wrongful intervention." We commend to our readers those extracts in our correspondent's letter which prove demonstratively that this plea was really an afterthought, and that Mr. SEWARD himself *anticipated foreign governments in announcing to the world that a civil war raged in the United States.* It would be trifling with the matter, however, to deal with it as if it turned mainly upon a comparison of dates, and not upon the uncontested facts which equally warranted the President in proclaiming a blockade, and the Queen in proclaiming the neutrality of England. We may say, in a word, that if unconditional arbitration be reasonable at all, it must *include far more than Mr. Seward contemplates.* The policy of the United States, as well as the policy of Great Britain, must come under review from the first outbreak of the rebellion, and the validity of all the captures made during the war must be judicially reconsidered. It is the strangest of delusions to suppose that Great Britain did not suffer as much as the United States from the effect of the Queen's Proclamation. But for that proclamation British subjects would have deemed themselves entitled to trade freely with the South, and, if molested by the United States' cruisers, would have justly looked to their own Government for redress. Admitting the existence of war, England has no claim against the United States except for any wrongful transgression of belligerent rights, just as *the United States have no claim against England except for wrongful transgressions of neutral rights.* Upon any other assumption England has been quite as much aggrieved as the United States.

Let us now dismiss all considerations of this kind, and ask ourselves whether, reasonable or unreasonable, an unconditional resort to arbitration should be accepted by Great Britain. There are two classes of motives which must be resolutely put aside before we can arrive at any sound conclusion on a question of national responsibility. On the one hand, we must rise above the blind instincts of pride and jealousy. Because the sentiment of large classes in this country was enlisted on the side of the South, because the claims of the United States have been preferred in too peremptory a tone, or because they have not been preferred, on like grounds, against France also, it does not follow that we should turn a deaf ear to complaints—even to unreasonable complaints—of our conduct in recognizing the Confederate States. On the other hand, we must banish with no less firmness, not unmixed with indignation, those motives to which Lord HOBART appeals when he reminds that it is plainly intimated in the *Alabama* correspondence that the United States Government "may now be obliged to conform its principles and policy to those which it considers to have been the principles and policy of this country during the American civil war." The answer of "Historicus" is here absolutely conclusive, supposing the demand of Mr. SEWARD to be palpably groundless: "If the Government of the United States quarrel with us on the question of the recognition of belligerent rights, it can only be because they are determined in any event to quarrel with us." Happily this conclusion is doubly hypothetical, and we are by no means prepared to adopt one of the hypotheses which can alone render it inevitable. We do regard Mr. SEWARD's demand as palpably groundless, but are unwilling to believe that the Government, and unable to believe that the people, of the United States are so far committed to it as to harbor the designs which Lord HOBART imputes to them. It is natural that Mr. SEWARD, having once taken his stand on an untenable position, should adhere to it with more tenacity than Lord STANLEY did to that of his predecessor. We can make allowances, too, for the pressure of political exigences, especially at the present crisis of American politics. Considering these circumstances, we venture to counsel the utmost patience and forbearance on the part of our Government, but *we are not prepared to counsel submission where submission, instead of promoting reconciliation, could only lower us in the eyes of the American nation.*

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russian Intrigues in the Sclavonic Provinces.

Berlin (Jan. 18) Correspondence of the London Times.

Gen. IGNATIEFF, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, who has been recently called home to report progress, is endeavoring to convince his Sovereign of the necessity of adopting a more energetic course in the East. According to his advice, the agitation among the Sclavonic subjects of the Sultan should be zealously carried on and developed till it exercise a direct and forcible influence upon the Ottoman Government. In other words, he wants to create some Continental Cretes. But he has an influential antagonist. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF deems this course of procedure too venturesome, apprehending that, if matters are prematurely brought to a crisis, France and Austria will make this a pretext for remodelling Turkey after a pattern of their own. It is certainly notorious that the Sclavonic Rayah are only waiting for an opportunity to enter into a profitable connection with the Western Powers, so as not to be exclusively dependent upon the doubtful protection of Russia. The Prince of Servia more especially has long adopted a rather reserved attitude towards his obtrusive patrons on the Neva, and although, by the force of the national movement, temporarily obliged to swim with the stream, would be happy to revert to his old tactics, and be on equally good terms with BONAPARTE as with ROMANOFF. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is therefore of opinion that the safest course for his sovereign will be, by diplomatic pressure, to extort one concession after the other from the Porte, thus binding the Rayah to himself, yet giving other Powers no opportunity for active interference. Operating in this manner slowly but securely, Russia, as he thinks, would be employing her time advantageously, until, in the turmoil of some Continental conflict, she might reap the fruits of her forbearance by striking an effectual blow. In these views the Prince is supported by Baron BUDBERG, the Russian Ambassador at Paris, and the German and aristocratic fractions at Court. Gen. IGNATIEFF, on the other hand, relies upon the assistance of M. MILUTINE, the Minister of War, and the national party, whose influence has preponderated in the Government since the last subjugation and attempted extermination of Poland. The papers of this party, all semi-official or inspired organs, assume a bolder front every day, and in so many words assert:

"That the day has come when all Sclavonic tribes must be placed under the patronage of the Russian sceptre. Success would be certain were the matter once taken in hand. Excepting the Poles, too feeble to be taken into account, all Sclavonians are longing for connection with the great and victorious Empire of their race. As to the Powers, they would hesitate to offer resistance, seeing they run the risk of kindling a general conflagration. The Sultan is a sick man tottering on the verge of the grave; Austria would not for years recover from the defeat of Sadowa; Prussia had no interest in the matter and would remain neutral; Italy's attention was diverted by her own domestic troubles, and France had been so very unhappy of late in her foreign undertakings that she would scarcely expose herself to a renewal of the Crimean war. England was kept in check by America and the dread of Russian cruisers. Russia, then, ought not to tarry any longer, but set to work and fulfill her political mission in the East."

That Russia is the only one capable of regenerating that part of the world, we are expressly assured by the Moscow *Viedomosti*, the leading organ of the national party:

"Only Russia is able to revive the East on a religious and national basis, and the liberty of Europe will not be the worse for it. Austria and the Western Powers being perfect strangers to the East, with which they have neither religious nor national community, have no call to mix themselves up with the East. Were Austria or any other Power to arrogate to itself such a mission, Russia would not scruple to have recourse to any means, however extreme, for preventing them."

Simultaneously with this candid avowal, the Sclavonic subjects of the neighboring countries are warned of the impending proceedings of Russia.

THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.

A Summary of its Progress—The Results and Prospects.

From the London Times, Jan. 21.

The Abyssinian expedition appears to be resolving itself, like so many problems of modern days, into a question of money. Perhaps, under the circumstances, that is the best that could happen for us, but the prospect is by no means agreeable. Most of the difficulties anticipated seem to be either disappearing or diminishing as we advance, but the money difficulty looks worse and worse. The climate of Abyssinia had clearly been disparaged without reason. Even the coast of the Red Sea is tolerably healthy, [illegible] at Annesley Bay being, by the latest accounts, "all that could be wished." The mountain passes leading into the interior are far more practicable than had been imagined. There are still other hills to be crossed, but at present we have met with no serious obstacles. The much-dreaded "jungle" has vanished, and in its place appears a pleasant defile with flowering trees and fragrant shrubs. Even water has been discovered on the road, and the march altogether from the seaport to Senafé, our post on the first plateau, can be accomplished without danger or hardship. The account given of the chiefs of the country and the native population is equally satisfactory. As yet we have met with no enemies, but many willing friends, who place their services as well as their stores at our disposal. As for King THEODORE himself, he is apparently in no condition to offer any resistance to the expeditionary force. He cannot even get to Magdala, where the captives are confined; indeed, it is considered that our own chance of reaching that place is far better than his. On the whole, therefore, with a favorable climate, practicable roads, troops in good health, ready allies, and an enemy half discomfited by civil war, we may look at the expedition as promising well. The dark side of the picture has yet to be shown.

"So far," says our correspondent, writing on Christmas Eve, "the only sufferers are the mules, the muleteers, and the British tax-payer." A week later the case of the baggage animals was improving considerably, but not that of the tax-payer. The panorama presented in Annesley Bay was very impressive, no doubt, but unpleasantly suggestive of expense. Forty transports lay at anchor, and thirty-seven more, with the Bengal Brigade on board, were expected daily. A pier had been already constructed, but another was required for the especial use of the Commissariat service, and was to be built immediately. A railway was also in progress, and yet the stores could not be got up quickly enough. At the beginning of the new year the force actually disembarked and distributed between Annesley Bay and Senafé amounted to 6,000 men, of whom one-third were Europeans. For the use of this little army there were 7,191 baggage animals—mules, camels, ponies or bullocks—with 2,365 drivers, not as many as were wanted. At first the mules fared ill, for water was so scarce that it was said, almost without a joke, that claret would have been cheaper; but after a while the cattle-plague abated, though not till as many animals as were worth £1,200 had died in a single night. Then, though the chiefs of the people are amicable and well disposed to bargain with us, their terms are exceedingly high. Along the Koomaylee Pass, leading from the coast to Senafé, live the Shohoes—a tribe with a conscience of their own. They are very useful to us, and they keep their faith honestly—that is to say, they do not attempt to take more than they bargain for; but in their bargains they are extortionate in the extreme. They undertake to carry rice for us from the coast to the camp; but for this transport they charge so much that the cost of the grain is actually doubled by the expense of carriage. However, with this profit they are content, and not only do their work well, but abstain with singular honesty from theft and pillage. The more important tribes, too, appear prepared to deal with us, and give us all we ask for a suitable consideration.

Of course, all this outlay has suggested serious misgivings. We are but in the first stage of the expedition. Our 6,000 fighting men will presently become 12,000, and the camp followers will increase in proportion. Moreover, though the passes are practicable and the natives friendly, it seems that the resources of the country are few and inadequate to our wants. There has been a bad harvest in Abyssinia, as elsewhere, besides which locusts have committed great devastation, and the civil war has interfered with agriculture. It is feared, therefore, that the army must be fed, to a great extent, from the coast, and what this means can be easily imagined. The question is whether all this was inevitable, and that question has been debated on the spot as sharply as at home. It tells ominously for our financial prospects that even soldiers themselves are beginning to think the work overdone. The impression in the camp, at the sight of all the mule trains, and baggage trains, and transports, and railways, and piers, and depots, was that it would have been better to have dashed at Magdala with a flying brigade. It is fair, however, to observe that these thoughts are described as second thoughts. The army was not always of that way of thinking, but the obstacles in the way of an advance appeared so much less than was expected, and the incumbrances of the force so much greater, that a "reaction" had set in. The public is aware, from the Ministerial statement made in November last, that the two alternative schemes were anxiously discussed before the plan of the expedition was settled. It was open to us either to make a dash with 1,000 horse and half as many foot, or to employ the more costly, but safer, means which have been actually resorted to. Each proposal had its recommendations and its disadvantages. The first, if it did but succeed, would have saved much time, and more money than we like to think of, but the risk of failure was believed to be heavy, and failure would have involved us in greater embarrassments than ever. By framing the expedition on its present scale, we may be said to have insured ourselves against defeat, but at a cost which exceeds even the estimate. The truth seems to be that we materially overrated the difficulty of the enterprise, though as we had little or no information to guide us, the miscalculation is not surprising. The Koomaylee Pass, to begin with, is said to have been unknown until our advanced guard and pioneers discovered it. No traveler had ever made his way to Abyssinia by that route, though it is far more practicable than any other. It was reasonable, again to suspect the climate, and the natives and the chiefs, and to make preparations against hostilities all the way from Annesley Bay to Magdala. It turns out that money will do all we want, and that, unless some unforeseen difficulties have yet to be encountered, we might, according to present presumption, march upon Magdala as soon as we please, without the necessity of striking a blow. This, however, was more than could have been presumed with any prudence six months ago. The whole affair may, perhaps, remind the reader of Lord CLYDE's operations in Oude ten years since, when, according to the opinion of Bengal critics, he employed twice as many troops and twice as much time as the object really required, but when, nevertheless, he achieved that object with the greatest success, and the least possible loss. We hope, at any rate, that the result of the Abyssinia Expedition may be no less satisfactory, even if there should appear the same excess of effort.

What we have actually found in Abyssinia is a country which, compared with some of the regions of Northeastern and Northwestern India, is perfectly practicable, a population whose services as well as good will can be bought for money, and an enemy in such straits that it is a chance if we ever meet with him at all. At the same time it must be remembered that another range of highlands intervenes between the first plateau of Abyssinia and the capital of the country, and that Magdala itself may be a place of formidable strength. Even allowing, however, for what is still unknown, it is probable that, if we had but known originally as much as we know now, we might have saved half our preparations and a vast proportion of our expenditure; but this knowledge we did not possess, nor could we, except by actual experience, have obtained it. The result is so far unpleasant, no doubt, but it might be much worse. The "Abyssinian penny," we fear, will have to be multiplied, but the Abyssinian Expedition, so far as we can yet discern, will cost us neither lives nor credit.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Arrest of Geo. Francis Train.

Dublin (Jan. 20) Correspondence of the London Times.

Mr. G. F. TRAIN's arrest was in this wise. About 10:30 o'clock the *Jackal*, tender of the Cunard Company, returned to Queenstown with the mails and such passengers as desired to land from the *Scotia*, which had arrived off the harbor on her homeward voyage. When the tender touched the Admiralty pier the police, who were in large force awaiting its arrival, went on board and apprehended Mr. TRAIN and two other passengers—Mr. GEE, an Englishman, and Mr. DURANT, an American railway contractor. They were brought to the house of Mr. BEAMISH, J. P., and the attendance of another local magistrate, Mr. TARRANT, J. P., having been procured, the matter was investigated. Mr. TRAIN protested indignantly against his arrest. He proclaimed himself an American citizen, stated that he had committed no offence against British laws upon British territory, and denounced the interference with his liberty as unwarrantable and an insult to the United States, whose protection he claimed. The magistrate resolved to release the prisoners, being of opinion that there were no grounds for detaining them. Mr. TRAIN and his companions were accordingly liberated and proceeded to the Queen's Hotel to pass the night. About 12 o'clock, however, two detectives returned, and having been shown to his apartment, proceeded to search it. Mr. TRAIN, while they were doing so, expressed the utmost indignation, and his determination to apply for satisfaction to the American Minister. Nothing was found except a bundle of papers, the contents of which have not been communicated to the public, and a number of newspapers containing reports of Mr. TRAIN's American speeches. Mr. TRAIN was not then removed, but despite his vehement protest, the police remained in the room all night, stating that they had orders to do so. His companions were not again arrested. Mr. TRAIN was in the morning brought before Mr. HAMILTON, R. M., who held a private inquiry, and remanded him for a week. He was brought at 1 o'clock to Cork, in charge of two policemen with loaded arms. Prisoners are usually conveyed in third-class carriages, but a second-class carriage was provided for him. He did not regard the exception as sufficiently complimentary, but forgetting for the time his republican notions, and unconsciously adopting the British principle of class distinction, he objected to be placed in a second-class compartment, and offered to pay the difference of fare in order to be permitted to travel in a first-class carriage. The Police could not vary their instructions, and Mr. HAMILTON, who was appealed to, declined to interfere. At Cork a large force of Police was in attendance at the station awaiting his arrival, and he was removed in a cab to the county jail. After his arrest he addressed the following telegram to the *Cork Examiner:* "I am under arrest for words spoken in America and on the high seas. This reminds me of free America and Fort Lafayette." It is due to him to say that he did not attempt to assume any disguise. His name was entered on the passenger list of the *Scotia* and on his baggage. When apprehended he offered no resistance, but protested against the proceeding. It is stated that he was accompanied on the steamer by a detective, who had telegraphed his departure and probable arrival in England.

In speaking of the delay of Gov. SWANN, of Maryland, in issuing a certificate of election to Hon. WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, recently elected United States Senator, the Baltimore *American* says: "In point of fact, the refusal of Gov. SWANN to issue the commission amounts to nothing. Mr. HAMILTON does not take his seat in the Senate until March, 1869, two months after Gov. BOWIE is inaugurated. He can therefore wait for his commission until the new Governor is ready to issue it. The law itself will have no weight with the Senate of the United States, as Mr. HAMILTON has been elected in strict accordance with the general law enacted by Congress prescribing the mode of electing Senators."

The New-York Sunday-School Institute.

The first session of the New-York Sunday-school Institute, the preliminary services to which took place on Sunday evening, was held last evening in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Mr. RALPH WELLS presided, and Mr. PHILIP PHILLIPS conducted the musical exercises. The large edifice was crowded excessively, and many persons were obliged to retire who were unable to obtain even standing room.

The devotional exercises commenced at 7 o'clock, and continued for about twenty minutes, under the direction of Rev. Dr. KENDRICK, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. Mr. R. G. PARDEE then addressed the meeting upon "The Method of Conducting a Sunday-school Session." He said that the prayers and hymns used in the introduction should be brief, and fitting to the subject of the lesson. The central thought of the lesson should be written upon the black-board, so that all the scholars may see it and become familiar with it. In the afternoon the superintendent should call upon the teachers to speak to the children upon the topic of the morning lesson. If the pastor should happen to enter the room he should be asked to join the teachers in their efforts to instruct and interest the scholars. The Chairman of the meeting indorsed the leading suggestions of the speaker in a few earnest words, closing with a telling illustration of the efficiency of a teacher's prayer with his scholars, one by one, at his (the teacher's) home. After another hymn had been sung, Mr. ANDREW SMITH, with the assistance of eight other gentlemen selected from the audience, illustrated in a very satisfactory manner, the proper method of conducting teachers' meetings. Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., then spoke briefly, showing "how to secure the conversion of scholars." He said that to this end teachers should: 1. Try to deal personally with the children; 2. Teach simply, intelligently, and without effort to display; there should be no high flown clouds of rhetoric, or rhapsody in the enunciation of God's truths; 3. The scholars should be truly loved; 4. Teachers should be holy persons before the children, as elsewhere—not severely sanctimonious, but cheerfully religious; 5. Set Jesus forth, distinctly, kindly, fully, before the children, with the aid of the Holy Ghost. Attention to these suggestions would, he thought, secure the conversion of the children of our Sabbath schools. A hymn was then sung, and the assemblage was dismissed with the Benediction.

The programme for this evening (commencing at 7 o'clock) will be as follows: Devotional exercises. Subject—"Our Scholars;" conducted by Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., of Reformed Church. "Teachers' Duties in and out of School;" by Rev. S. H. TYNG, D. D. "Temperance in Sunday-schools:" by Rev. T. L. CUYLER D. D. "Teacher Teaching;" by Rev. J. H. VINCENT. Answers to the question—"What are the principal difficulties experienced in the prosecution of the Sunday-school work, and how may they be obviated?"

Brooklyn Board of Aldermen.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday afternoon, the annual report of the Commissioners of the Nassau Water Department was made. The net receipts for water rents in 1867, were $528,537 83, of which amount $26,688 77 were for default incurred by neglect of citizens to pay the water tax. The increase in the receipts above those of 1866, is $65,918 79, which increase is derived from improved real estate fronting on the streets in which water-pipes are laid. The whole number of buildings taxed in the pipe-district is 35,150, of which 24,552 are supplied with water. The frontage of vacant lots on which tax is levied is 489,789 feet.

The pumping engines at Ridgewood have worked 8,042 hours and pumped 4,665,525,250 gallons into the reservoirs, and have burned 6,385 tons of coal, the cost of operating them being $84,910 20. The average depth of water in the reservoirs has been between 18 14-100 and 19 1-5 feet. The average daily consumption of water was 12,896,000 gallons, of which the amount used in December was about 4,000,000 gallons greater than in May. Sixteen and a quarter miles of iron water pipes were laid during the year, giving 199 6-10 miles in all, and the total expenditure on account of pipe work $712,469 11. The expenditure is met by the issue of bonds of the city payable in twenty years and bearing six per cent interest, and the revenue derived from the water taxes is more than sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. During the year thirteen and three-quarter miles of sewers have been built varying in size from one foot to nine feet in diameter, and the work has cost $329,539 05, which is paid by the issue of assessment bonds having three years to run, and bearing seven per cent. interest; and not more than $1,000,000 of bonds can legally be outstanding at any one time. The total length of sewers is 133 6-10 miles, and 2,922 houses have been connected with the sewers during the year, and the number of permits for connections since the organization of the Department is 21,745. The Commissioners have drained a large number of ponds in the City at an expense of $8,013 66. JAMES MCLEER, City Auditor, presented a statement showing the condition of the various funds raised for 1867, by which it appeared that over $100,000 of such funds remained unexpended.

A memorial of the New-York Bridge Company was presented, showing that $8,000,000 would be required for constructing the bridge across the East River between New-York and Brooklyn, and requesting the City to subscribe $3,000,000 of this sum. The memorial was referred to a select committee of five.

The Annual Report of the Commissioners of Prospect Park was presented. The total receipts on account of the Park were $1,238,105 88. The total expenditures were $978,124 46, leaving a balance in the treasury of $330,638 83. The amount of work done on the Park during the year is very great, and it is proposed now to annex twelve blocks of ground on the northwesterly angle, as being necessary for the completion of the plan in that direction. Plans for the improvement of Washington Park (Fort Greene) were submitted, and a minority report on the subject was presented, signed by A. A. LOW, T. J. BERGEN, A. B. BAYLIS and WALTER S. GRIFFITH, who advance the opinion that this Park should be sold, in which case it would save to the City treasury $200,000, otherwise necessary for its improvement, and adding $1,000,000, from its division into City lots and sale. The report was accepted, and is to be printed in the minutes.

Important Arrest—Swindling in the Name of Charity.

Some days ago Mr. RUFUS HATCH called at Police Headquarters and exhibited a letter he had received, dated at the "Rooms of the Association for the Benefit of the Poor," at the Bible House, New-York. on the 23d of December, and signed GEORGE R. SPELMAN, Corresponding Secretary. This letter informed Mr. HATCH that he had been elected an honorary member of the Association, and he responded by sending $100 to be appropriated to its uses. This action called forth a second letter from SPELMAN, in which he said: "The generous manner in which you have responded to our letter can only fitly be acknowledged by quoting from the Sacred Book, 'He who gives to the poor lends to the Lord. Bread cast upon the waters will return after many days.'"

By some means, not divulged by the detectives, Mr. HATCH became convinced that the "Association" is a myth, and SPELMAN operated upon the charitable impulses of the public for his individual emolument, and he turned the matter over to the police authorities. Detective EUSTACE was assigned the case, and, finding that the "Association for the Benefit of the Poor" had no rooms in the Bible House, and that large numbers of letters had been received and delivered at Station D, Post-office, directed to SPELMAN as Corresponding Secretary of the "Association," Detective EUSTACE yesterday afternoon arrested at that place the person calling for the letters. The prisoner, who gave the name of GEORGE WILSON, is a young man of about 21 years of age, and of genteel appearance. When questioned by Detective EUSTACE as to what he had done with the money he had received, it is alleged that he declined to answer unless assured that his reply would not be used against him. Upon his person a small sum of money was found and several lists of names, embracing some four hundred of the most prominent and wealthy residents of the City. He will be arraigned this morning before Justice DOWLING.

A Beautiful Ship.

The magnificent clipper ship *Grand Duchess*, 1,902 tons new measurement, known previous to her conversion as the steamer *Ericsson*, is now upon the great sectional dry dock, foot of Rutger's-slip, East River. Some two hundred carpenters and caulkers, under the superintendence of the well-known shipbuilders, Messrs. C. & R. POILLON, are engaged in caulking her bottom and giving her a complete new suit of yellow metal sheathing, manufactured expressly for her by the Revere Copper Company of Boston. Being one of the most beautiful specimens of naval architecture, and certainly the largest of the ships now in port, great numbers of persons are taking advantage of her commanding position to view her fine proportions. She will be launched this (Tuesday) afternoon.

The Howard Mission.

There was an interesting meeting last evening at the Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery. Quite a large number, chiefly women and girls, met in the fine new chapel and participated in the exercises of the evening. Rev. Dr. ANDERSON presided. Mr. OLIVER DYER read extracts from the report of a committee appointed some time ago to inquire into the condition of the destitute and outcast children of the City of New-York. The document is a highly interesting one, replete with thrilling pictures of misery and crime, and with valuable suggestions toward bettering the condition of the young outcasts of the City, and preventing the growth of the vices of which they are the victims.

On Sunday, at the Station-house Breakfast, as it is called, 183 persons were fed at the mission—these were unfortunates locked up on Saturday night as drunkards or vagrants, but who were so penitent and well behaved on Sunday morning as to merit the reprieve of the officers in charge at the stations, and a ticket for which they were furnished a good breakfast at the table of the philanthropic VAN METER. Six hundred children receive food daily at the mission.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

LECTURE ON CALIFORNIA.—A large audience assembled in Irving Hall last evening to listen to a lecture on the "Golden Land of the West," by Hon. J. H. WARWICK, one of the California pioneers of 1849. The speaker began with a minute description of California anterior to the Mexican war, giving the manners and customs of the country, and then described in detail the first discovery of gold on the 18th of January, 1848. The effects of this event not only upon California but upon the world at large were then detailed. The marvelous growth of the country in population and wealth, and its immense resources, agricultural as well as mineral, were stated, and the future of the State set forth in glowing colors. The lecture was listened to with close attention to the end.

ELECTRICAL THERAPEUTICS.—Last evening a meeting of persons interested in the advancement of medical science, especially that branch relating to electrical treatment, was held at Room No. 24 Cooper Institute. The chair was occupied by Judge BARNARD. The Secretary, Mr. W. H. KNAPP, read a series of resolutions embracing the objects and aim of the advocates of the electrical system, after which addresses were made by Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., of Newark, Chaplain of the Institute; Prof. A. J. STEELE and others.

THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held at No. 114 East Thirteenth-street last evening, Mayor HOFFMAN presiding. The only business transacted was the initiation of new members and the proposal of names for membership.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DESPERATE CONFLICT.—On Saturday night last, at a late hour, JAMES REED, in company with his brother Joseph, the former of whom claims to be a special New-York detective, had a serious altercation at the Thirty-fourth street ferry-house, at Hunter's Point, with the ferry-master, arising from a dispute as to the payment of fare, REED contending that they had given a ten dollar note to the ferry-master, and he as positively denying having seen the color of their money at all. The dispute culminated in an assault upon the ferry-master by the REEDS. A desperate fight ensued, and the ferry-master was dreadfully beaten; and but for his vigorous defence and the opportune arrival of Constable WILLIAM LYMAN, would doubtless have suffered more. The constable conveyed the REED brothers to the cells, whence they will be taken this afternoon to Blissville for examination before Justice BURKE.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—At the meeting of this Board yesterday, Supervisor CROOK offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Laws and applications to the Legislature be directed to draft a law making it the duty of the State Comptroller to commute the amount of the State tax refunded to the corporate institutions by the County of Kings in consequence of assessments being levied for money invested in United States bonds, and providing that the amount so commuted by the State Comptroller be deducted from the amount of State tax levied on the County of Kings next year.

Resolved, That the same be forwarded to our Representatives in the Senate and Assembly, and that they be urged to push forward the passage of the above law.

The resolutions were adopted and the Board adjourned.

FIRE DEPARTMENT BALL.—The Brooklyn Fire Department held their thirtieth annual ball last evening at the Academy of Music. The building was handsomely decorated, and in the middle of the proscenium hung a picture representing Charity relieving Distress. The Twenty-third Regiment Band was in attendance and played a choice selection of music during the night. There was a very large attendance—not less than 600 couples on the floor alone. Dancing was commenced at an early hour and continued until this morning, when the stirring strains of "Home, Sweet Home," reminded all that it was time to quit their pleasures.

THE BROOKLYN CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.—The Trustees of the Children's Aid Society report $49,374 15 last year, of which $20,000 were invested, and $208 17 remain on hand. Twenty-seven thousand lodgings were furnished, and 70,000 meals provided. The boys paid for food and accommodation $2,500. The officers for 1868 are S. B. CHITTENDEN, President; JAMES R. TAYLOR, Vice-President; C. D. WOOD, Treasurer; EDWARD CAREY, Secretary; WM. R. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

FATAL BURNING ACCIDENT.—DENNIS QUIN, aged 2 years, was so severely burned yesterday—his clothes having taken fire from a stove in the house of his parents, at Fifteenth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues—that death ensued a few hours after the occurrence. At the time of the accident the mother of the boy was absent from home.

A FIREMAN RUN OVER.—As Engine Company No. 10 was proceeding to a slight fire last evening, down Myrtle-avenue past Fort Greene, the apparatus collided with a Greenpoint car and somewhat damaged the vehicle. THOMAS MCGRATH, a member of the Company, was seriously injured about the head and legs, by being thrown down and run over. He was removed to the City Hospital.

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.—The receipts of the Brooklyn City Bible Society last year were $7,436 41, of which a balance of $396 46 remains. The number of copies of Scriptures given away was 1,220; 15,420 families were visited, of whom 3,237 were without the Bible; and the value of books sold and given away is $3,584 47.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN F. BACHE.—BENJAMIN F. BACHE, who attempted to commit suicide last Wednesday evening by shooting himself in the head, lingered in a state of unconsciousness until Sunday night, when he died, having recognized no one after the ball entered his brain. Coroner SMITH is to hold the inquest to-day.

THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers of this Association met last evening. The general agent, Rev. Mr. BAYLISS, stated that 3,367 families (12,263 persons) had been assisted during the month of January, and the disbursements had amounted to $6,821 47.

READINGS FROM DICKENS AND THE POETS.—Mr. R. W. HUME will give readings and recitations from DICKENS, POPE, SCOTT and other authors at Mechanics' Hall, Fulton-street, Astoria, every Monday and Wednesday evenings until the 19th inst.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of the Society will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of the Packer Institute. A paper will be read by Rev. ELBERT S. PORTER, D. D., on "Historic Unities."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3—5 P. M.

The following are the closing prices for Consols:

For Money	93⅝@93¾
For the Account	93¾@93⅞

The closing quotations for American securities are as follows:

United States Five-twenty bonds	72½@72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares	86½
Erie Railway Shares	48¾
Atlantic and Great Western Consolidated Shares	26¾

FRANKFORT, Monday, Feb. 3—5 P. M.

United States Five-twenties for the issue of 1862...76½

LIVERPOOL, Monday, Feb. 3—5 P. M.

COTTON quiet; the sales to-day foot up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing prices:

Middling Uplands	7⅞d.@7¾d.
Middling Orleans	8d.@8⅛d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 43s. 6d. for mixed Western; Wheat, 16s. for white California, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red; Barley, 5s. 6d. for American; Oats, 3s. 11d. for American; Peas 46s. for Canadian; Flour, 37s. for Western.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 118s. for winter cured extra prime mess; Pork, 74s. for new Eastern prime mess; Lard, 53s. 3d. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine American; Bacon, 39s. for Cumberland cut.

PRODUCE—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar quiet, at 24s. 6d.; Resin, 6s. 3d. for common Wilmington, and 11s. for fine pale; Tallow, 42s. for American; Spirits of Turpentine, 28s. 6d.; Petroleum dull, at 1s. 2d. for refined.

LONDON, Monday, Feb. 3—5 P.M.

WHALE OIL—£36 ℔ 252 gallons; Sperm Oil, £110 ℔ ton; Linseed Oil, £36 10s. ℔ ton; Linseed Cakes, £10 10s. for thin oblong.

ANTWERP, Monday, Feb. 3—5 P.M.

PETROLEUM dull at 42 francs for standard white.

HAVANA, Monday, Feb. 3.

EXCHANGE—On London, 12 ℔ cent. premium; on New-York, gold, long sight, ¾ ℔ cent premium; Short sight, 1½ ℔ cent. premium.

Domestic Markets.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR with a good demand; Family, $11 25@$11 50; fancy, $11 75@$12 75. WHEAT quiet and unchanged. CORN firmer; ear, 83c.@84c. OATS firmer at 68c.@70c.; the demand was small. RYE firm at $1 66@$1 70. BARLEY firm at $2 30@$2 35 for Fall. COTTON dull and nominal at 17½c. for Middling. MESS PORK offered at $21 25@$22 for Old and New. LARD in demand at 13½c.; held at 13¾c. BACON quiet and in demand at 9¾c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@12c.@12¼c. for sides, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. Cattle unchanged, with a fair demand at $4@$7 50, gross. Gold, 140¾, buying. Exchange dull and plenty. Money easy.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Feb. 3.

TOBACCO in good demand at unchanged prices; but little was offered. COTTON firm; sales at 17c. FLOUR in good demand for low grades at unchanged prices; Superfine, $7 25@$7 50; Extra, $8 25@$9; Double Extra, $9 50@$11; Triple, $12@$13 50. WHEAT firm and unchanged. CORN dull and lower at 84c.@86c. for shelled, and 75c. on ear. OATS dull at 68c.@70c. BARLEY unchanged. RYE declining; sales at $1 65@$1 70. PROVISIONS quiet and firm. MESS PORK, $21 50. BACON—Clear Sides, 12c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c. Canvassed HAMS, 16c. LARD firm, above the views of buyers. RECEIPTS—300 bbls. Flour, 1,300 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Feb. 3.

COTTON in demand; Middlings, 18¾c.; receipts since Saturday, 6,387 bales; exports, 2,287 bales; sales 4,000 bales. SUGAR active; Common, 10c.@11c.; Fair, 12½c.@13c.; Prime to Choice, 13¾c.@14½c. MOLASSES tending upward; Prime to Choice, 66c.@68c. FLOUR firmer; Superfine, $10 25@$10 50; Double Extra, $11. CORN easier; $1@$1 05. OATS 78c.@80c. PORK, $24 25@$24 50. BACON active; Shoulders, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 14c. LARD—Tierce jobbing, 14c.; Keg, 16c. Sterling Exchange 152½@153½. New-York Sight Exchange, ½ ℔ cent. discount. GOLD, 139¾.

CHICAGO, Monday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR quiet and unchanged, at $12 75 for White Winter Extras, and $9@$11 for Spring Extras. WHEAT irregular, at $2 08@$2 09 for No. 1, and $2 02@$2 04½ for No. 2. CORN firmer; New, 82½c.@83c.; Old, 85½c. for No. 1. OATS quiet at 58½c.@59c. RYE firmer at $1 51@$1 55. BARLEY nominal. PROVISIONS buoyant; Standard Mess Pork, $21 25; first-class brands held at $21 50; 300 bbls. Old Mess sold at $20. SWEET PICKLED HAMS more active at 12½c. ENGLISH MEATS advanced ¼c.; sales at 10½c.@11¼c. loose for Cumberland Short Rib and Short Clear Middles. BULK MEATS higher; sales of dry salted Shoulders at 8½c.@8¾c. loose. GREEN HAMS firm at 11c.@11¼c. LARD advanced ¼c.; sales at 12¾c.@12⅞c. GREASE firm; choice White, 12½c. DRESSED HOGS firm at $7 85@$8 85, dividing on 200 lbs. LIVE HOGS nominally advanced 20c.@25c. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat, 53,000 bushels Corn, 14,000 bushels Oats, 4,200 Dressed Hogs, 1,200 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,800 bbls. Flour, 5,500 bushels Corn, 2,500 Dressed Hogs, 1,000 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Monday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR steady and little doing. WHEAT weaker; sales 7,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club, at $2 25; 4 cars Canada White, at $2 97. CORN quiet and lower; sales 10 cars at $1 04@$1 05, on the track. OATS nominal at 74c. for Western in store. RYE held at $1 65; no inquiry. BARLEY dull and unsettled; sales 5 cars State at $1 85, on the track; asking $1 95 for Canada. MESS PORK firmer; asking $23 for heavy and $21 for light. LARD firmer; asking 14½c. for the best. DRESSED HOGS better; sales 300, at $8 75@$9 75 as to weight.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Feb. 3.

COTTON dull but steady; Middling, 19c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT steady; Prime Choice Red, $2 70@$2 85; Pennsylvania do., $2 55@$2 62. CORN active and very large sales of Prime White for shipment at $1 20@$1 22; Mixed Western, $1 20; Prime Yellow, $1 15@$1 17. OATS dull at 73c.@75c. RYE dull at $1 55. CLOVER SEED unchanged. PROVISIONS active; Bulk Ribs, 10¾c.; Clear Ribs, 11¼c.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 3.

CATTLE market active, and prices firmer; 1,200 heads sold at 10c.@10½c. for Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8c.@9½c. for fair to good, and 5c.@7½c. ℔ lb., gross weight, for common. SHEEP in fair demand at an advance; 6,000 sold at 5c.@7c. ℔ lb., as to condition. HOGS in good demand at an advance; 3,500 sold at $10 50 ℔ 100 lbs. net.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, Feb. 3.

FLOUR has advanced; extra, $8 75; Superfine, $7 50. WHEAT firm at $2 75 for choice shipping. Legal tenders 72. Owing to the increased demand Central Pacific Railroad have further advanced the price of their first mortgage bonds to par and interest.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 3.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 97; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 27½; Reading Railroad, 47¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 55. Gold, 141¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Colorado	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
Celia	Feb. 5	New-York	London.
Russia	Feb. 5	New-York	Liverpool.
New-York	Feb. 6	New-York	Bremen.
Erin	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Columbia	Feb. 8	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	Feb. 8	New-York	Havre.

FOR SISAL, VERA CRUZ, HAVANA, ETC.

Georgia	Feb. 4	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Feb. 6	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

TUESDAY.

Mails for Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *Georgia*, close at the General Post-office at 2 P. M.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe via Liverpool, by the *Russia*, close at the General Post-office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the pier, Jersey City, to 2 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

FEB. 3—*In steamship City of London, from Liverpool*—S. Malcomson, Capt. W. R. Mullmer, Capt. J. G. Baimson, Capt. R. Atkin, Capt. F. W. Caster and lady, Capt. W. J. Corr, Capt. W. J. Hill, Capt. W. Jelly, Capt. J. F. Conway, Capt. H. Jacobs, lady, 2 children and servant, Mr. Mill, Mr. Armstein, Miss M. Lane, Mrs. Morgan, Miss Butler, Mrs. Ridgeway, W. Henderson and lady, W. F. Smith, E. W. Harding, Mrs. Gould, A. W. Bligh.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 07 | Sun sets...... 5 21 | Moon sets...... 3 16
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 3 33 | Gov. Island. 4 22 | Hell Gate .. 5 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Feb. 3.

Cleared.

Steamship Prometheus, Harris, Baltimore, Wheeler & Linnard.

Barks N. M. Haven, Hall, Portland, Miller & Houghton; White Wing, (Br.,) Pike, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Mayflower, Dill, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Lovestand, (Norw.,) Olsen, Rotterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Cairo, (Brem.,) Carroll, Cork for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Samljet, (Dan.,) Erichsen, Constantinople, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; St. Croix, (Br.,) McGregor, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.

Schooners Ann E. Caril, Tyler, Zaza, E. Sanchez y Doiz; J. G. Tarr, Reeves, Gloucester, J. C. Giffen; F. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven, M. Briggs & Co.; W. H. De Witt, Cory, St. Martin's, W. I., B. J. Wenberg; Lizzie F. Choate, Gaffney, Antigua, B. J. Wenberg; Virginia Price, Blanchard, Nuevitas, I. B. Gager.

Arrived.

Steamship City of London, Brooks, Liverpool Jan. 22, and Queenstown 23d, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Jan. 22, off N. W. Lightship, passed American ship Cultivator, bound down channel. Jan. 23, off Galleyhead, passed steamship City of Washington and steamship Denmark, bound up channel. Jan. 24, 50 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship City of Limerick, bound W. Jan. 25, lat. 50 53, lon. 18 43, passed steamship City of Cork, bound E. Feb. 1, lat. 42 28, lon. 61 18, passed one of Guion's steamers, bound E. Feb. 2, 304 miles east of Sandy Hook, passed steamship City of Antwerp, bound E.

Steamship Neptune, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Virginia, Roberts, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to N. L. McCready & Co.

Bark H. D. Stover, Pierce, Smyrna 79 ds., and 51 ds. from Gibraltar, with mdse. to J. E. Ward & Co. Has had strong N. W. gales the entire passage, and lost and split sails. Anchored on the Bar Feb. 2.

Schr. Cornelia, ——, Long Harbor, N. F., with herring.

HIGHLANDS, Sundown—One ship and one bark in the offing, bound in.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh and clear.

Below.

Bark Olive Nickelson, Nickelson, 56 ds. from Liverpool.

Brig Gipsey, 16 ds. from St. Croix.

Brig Willie Smith, 42 ds. from Maricano.—(By pilot-boat E. F. Williams, No. 14.)

Brig Gabriel, 40 ds. from Palermo.—(By pilot-boat Ezra Nye, No. 2.)

Capt. Hennessy, of steamtug Yankee, reports speaking below ship Fleetford, Stover, from San Francisco Sept. 28.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 3—Arr. steamer Glaucus, from New-York; ships Puritan, from Calcutta; Ocean Rover, from San Francisco; brigs Hancock, Gibbs, from Mobile; Unicorn, from Surinam; schrs. George & Albert, from New-York; Alpine, from Turk's Island.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 3—Arr. steamship Moneka, from New-York; ship Narragansett, from Havana; steamship Liberty, for Baltimore, detained by the weather. Ship J. A. Wright, from Baltimore for this city, is ashore on the bar; situation uncertain.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 3—The pilot-boat Coquette reports as having passed up for Baltimore, brig Robert C. Wright, from Rio, with coffee.

Passed out the Capes—Ship Haron, for Londonderry; bark Alma, for Montevideo; brigs Alice, for St. Jago; Plover, for West Indies; Mountain Eagle, for Havana; P. M. Tinker, for Cuba; bark Serene, for Demerara.

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 3—In port, brig Charlena, from Matanzas for Boston.

HOLMES' HOLE, Jan. 30—No arrivals.

Sld. P. M.—Schr. J. T. Price.

31st, A. M.—Sld. vessels before reported except schr. Red Jacket.

Arr. schr. George & Albert, from New-York for Boston; schr. Volant, New-York; brig Clara M. Goodrich, Montevideo 52 ds., for Boston, and sailed.

Feb. 1, A. M.—Arr. schrs. Gussie Wilson, Boston, for New-York; George Deering, Portland, for Philadelphia; Richard Higgins, Virginia, for Boston; C. S. Grove, Galveston, for Boston; Israel L. Peirce, Tangier Sound, for Boston; Belle Brandon, Newport, for Dorchester; America, Nova Scotia, for New-York; brig Hancock, 21 ds. from Mobile for Boston; reports carrying away fore and maintopmast and foremast-head in a squall in lat. 32 50, lon. 73 49; in a squall Jan. 21, lost all the yards but the lower and all the spare sails.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2—The ship Montana, from Panama, arrived to-day.

Sld. ships Gen. McClellan and Hansa, for Liverpool.

Feb. 3—Arr. ships Osceola, from New-York, and Hermann, from Hamburg.

Cld. ship Imperial, for Cork, with 30,000 sacks of wheat.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 3—Arr. steamship North Point, from Baltimore; ship Margaret Evans, from Liverpool; schrs. McKengall, from New-York, and Isaac Baker, from Boston.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 3—Arr. steamship W. P. Clyde, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

In consequence of the severe N. W. gale of last night we have but few arrivals to report to-day by the way of Sandy Hook, as most of the sailing vessels on the coast were blown off. Quite a fleet of vessels are said to be off Block Island, waiting a favorable wind to bring them to port. If this cold weather continues navigation through the Sound by the Gate will be entirely obstructed, as the ice is very abundant and continually increasing.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The ships Lizzie Oakford, Washington and Minnehaha, reported wrecked in a San Francisco dispatch, were owned in Boston, and heavily insured in State-street.

The brig Jennie Cushman, Capt. Pond, from Muscat and for Salem, struck on Dog Bar, Cape Ann, on Saturday night, and went ashore on the eastern point, where she bilged. Her cargo of ivory, spices, coffee, &c., is being discharged.

The brig Manson, from Havana for Boston, put into Gloucester to-day, leaky.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 3.—The brig Clara M. Goodrich, Capt. Look, from Buenos Ayres, via Montevideo for Boston, arrived here to-day.

Spoken, &c.

J. B. Brown—brig, from Portland for Matanzas, Jan. 21, lat. 40 32, lon. 69 50.

Princess Alexandra—bark, from Norfolk for St. Croix, 2 ds. out, Jan. 26, lat. 35 20, lon. 71 30.

Only a Few Days More.
GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL
IN AID OF THE
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM
FOR
INVALID SOLDIERS,
TO BE HELD AT
IRVING HALL, NEW-YORK,
SATURDAY EVENING, FEB. 8.
THEODORE THOMAS, ESQ., MUSICAL DIRECTOR.
Assisted by the distinguished Vocalist Miss MARIA BRAINERD, and the full Orchestra, with Soloists. Mr. C. MATZKA will preside at the Piano.
TICKETS, - - - - $1 EACH.
PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. Opening March, Greeting....MICHAELIS.
2. Overture, The Daughter of the Regiment..DONIZETTI.
3. Song, Will he Come, by Miss BRAINERD....SULLIVAN.
4. Waltz, Vienna Bonbons....STRAUSS.
5. Patriotic Song, The Standard Bearer..LINDPAINTNER. Solos—Cornet and Trombone, Messrs. DIETZ and LETSCH.
6. Grand National Medley....C. KOPPITZ.
PART SECOND.
7. Overture, William Tell....ROSSINI.
8. { Polka Mazourka, Arm in Arm....STRAUSS. { Polka, Empire City....STRAUSS.
9. Song, L'Estasi, by Miss BRAINERD....ARDITTI.
10. Romance from L'Eclair....HALEVY. Solos—French Horn and Flute, Messrs. SCHMITZ and RIETZEL.
11. Grand Selection, Il Trovatore....VERDI.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Tickets are only to be shown at the door and can be retained by the purchaser, until after the distribution of Awards. See Descriptive Circular. They can be obtained at the Music, Drug, Book and Fancy Stores generally, and at the offices of the
GETTYSBURG ASYLUM ASSOCIATION,
NO. 546 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
NO. 217 GRAND-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
"BERRIAN" HOUSE-FURNISHING HARDWARE ROOMS.
SEE PAGE 5.

THE REYNOLDS
MOWER AND REAPER KNIVES.
Manufactured exclusively by us, under Reynolds' Patents for tempering Steel without the aid of any liquids, received the only award at the great National Implement Trial, held at Auburn in 1866.
They possess the following superior qualities:
1. They are made with a fine cutting temper at the edges.
2. They hold only a spring temper at the centre and at the heel.
3. They are warranted perfectly uniform, every knife being exactly alike in temper.
4. We warrant they can be ground from 8 to 10 times without losing their cutting edge.
5. Finally, we will warrant them to cut from 40 to 50 acres of grain or grass without being once ground.
We are the sole manufacturers of these knives in the United States. Each knife hereafter will bear our
CLOVER-LEAF TRADE-MARK.
We are now making PLANE IRONS under this new process of tempering; every iron bears our Clover-leaf Trade-mark, and we hereby authorize all hardware dealers to allow their customers to try our "plane irons," and if not satisfactory, refund price paid and charge irons back to us.
REYNOLDS, BARBER & CO.,
STEEL TEMPERING WORKS,
AUBURN, N. Y.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 207, Feb. 3, 1868.
45, 74, 13, 66, 9, 71, 38, 80, 22, 7, 72, 8.
PADUCAH—CLASS, No. 208, Feb. 3, 1868.
68, 20, 73, 18, 32, 27, 12, 49, 28, 63, 17, 77, 58.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 155, Feb. 3, 1868.
33, 16, 60, 74, 42, 26, 53, 72, 22, 65, 50, 9, 43.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 156, Feb. 3, 1868.
9, 1, 46, 71, 48, 7, 29, 36, 16, 35, 62, 22.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE corner of 29d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for one dollar, stamped.

30,000 FRANCS.
HERRING'S PATENT
CHAMPION SAFES.
AWARDED THE PRIZE MEDALS AT
WORLD'S FAIR....LONDON.
WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK.
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS.
AND
WINNER OF THE WAGER
OF
30,000 FRANCS!!
($6,000 IN GOLD,)
At the recent International Contest in the Paris Exhibition.
The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.
HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN,
No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., New-York.
FARRELL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Chicago. HERRING, FARRELL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.

SAND-PAPER.
CROMWELL & JONES,
Manufacturers of
EMPIRE, FLINT AND UNION SAND-PAPER.
No. 181 Water-st., New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

A.—CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION furnished in all legalized lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 123 Fulton-st.